

#### Section IV

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## **Chronic Diseases, Risk Factors, and Preventive Services, by State**

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# Alabama: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Alabama had the sixth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,663 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Alabama had the eighth highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

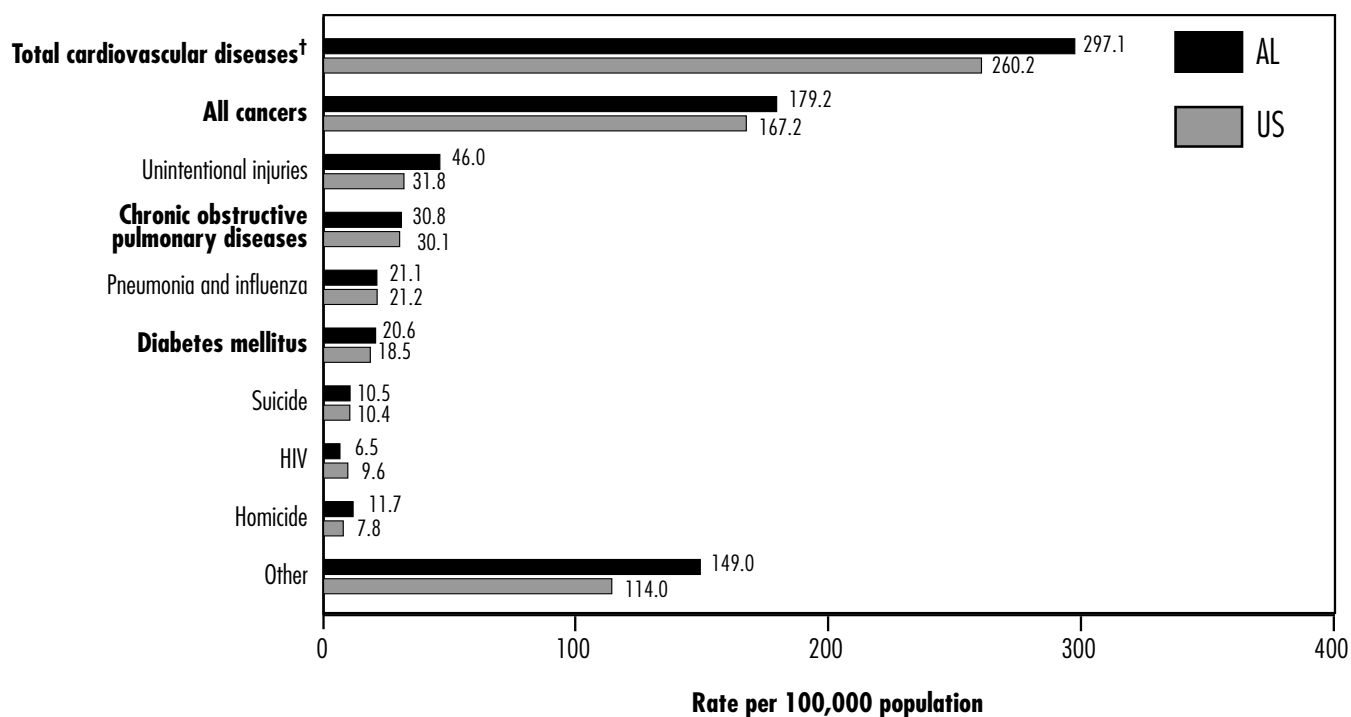
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Alabama 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 148% higher among men than women.
- Rates of death from breast cancer were 56% higher among black women than among white women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 21,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Alabama in 1999, including 2,900 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,700 Alabama residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 301,039 Alabama adults had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,135 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,822 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 163% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Alabama Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (116.4 per 100,000 in Alabama and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.8 per 100,000 in Alabama and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Alabama: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of whites and 20% of blacks in Alabama reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 34% of women and 26% of men.
- In all racial and ethnic groups, more than 70% of Alabama residents reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Alabama had the highest percentage of adults classified as overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

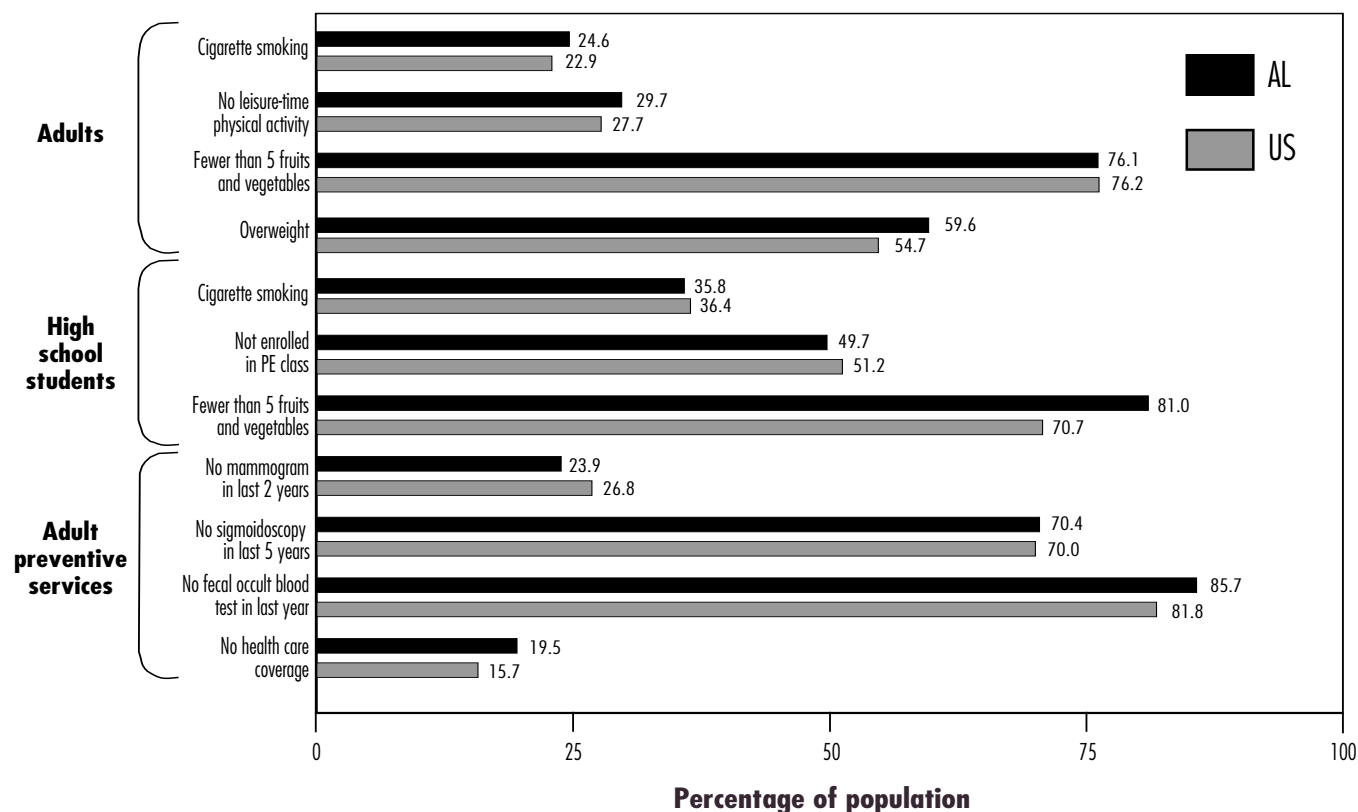
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 41% of white students in Alabama, compared with 24% of black students.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 57% of female and 42% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 79% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 28% of blacks and 22% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 64% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Alabama had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 30% of blacks, compared with 17% of Hispanics and 14% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Alabama Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Alaska: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 27% of all deaths in Alaska in 1996.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases in Alaska were 24% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 303 deaths, or 12% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 29% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

## Cancer

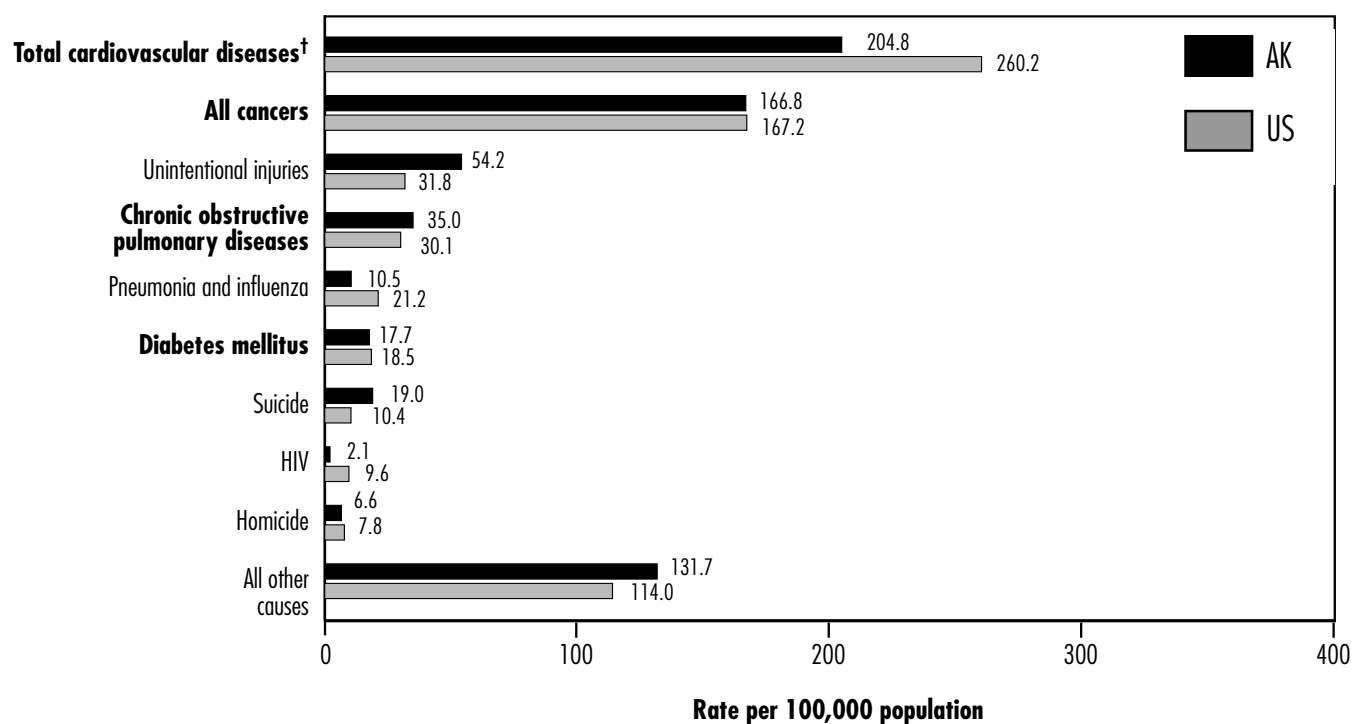
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Alaska in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer in Alaska were 52% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Alaska in 1999, including 200 new cases of lung cancer, 200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 600 Alaska residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 13,398 adults in Alaska had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 65 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 110 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Alaska Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (82.6 per 100,000 in Alaska and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.4 per 100,000 in Alaska and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Alaska: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Alaska had the seventh highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, compared with 24% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 22% of whites.
- Eighty-five percent of Hispanics and 76% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Among states, Alaska had the fifth highest percentage of adults classified as overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

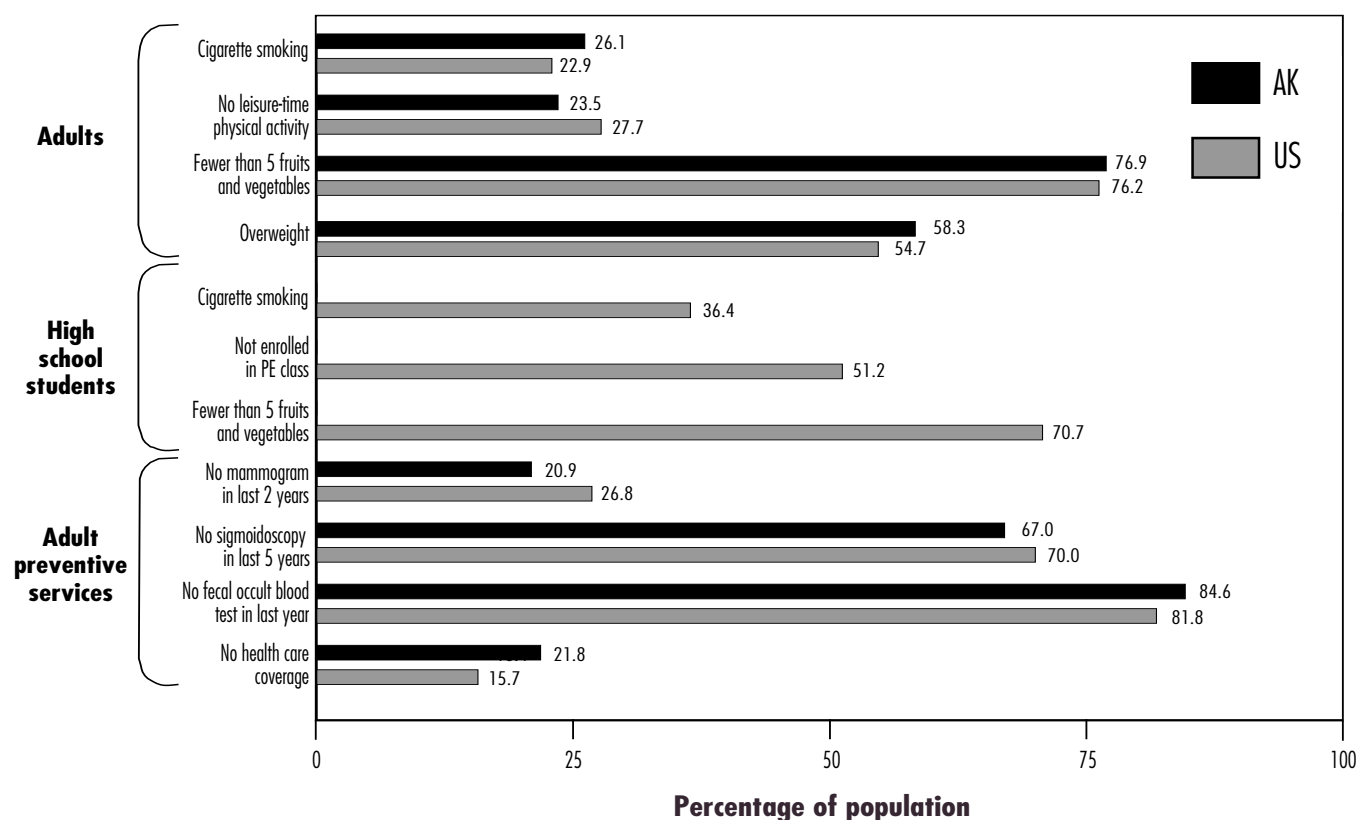
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Alaska.

## Preventive Services

- Twenty-one percent of women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 66% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 84% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among states, Alaska had the seventh highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who had no health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 38% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of Hispanics, compared with 18% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Alaska Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Arizona: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Arizona in 1996, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 58% higher among men than among women.
- In 1996, 6,543 deaths were due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 18% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 56% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

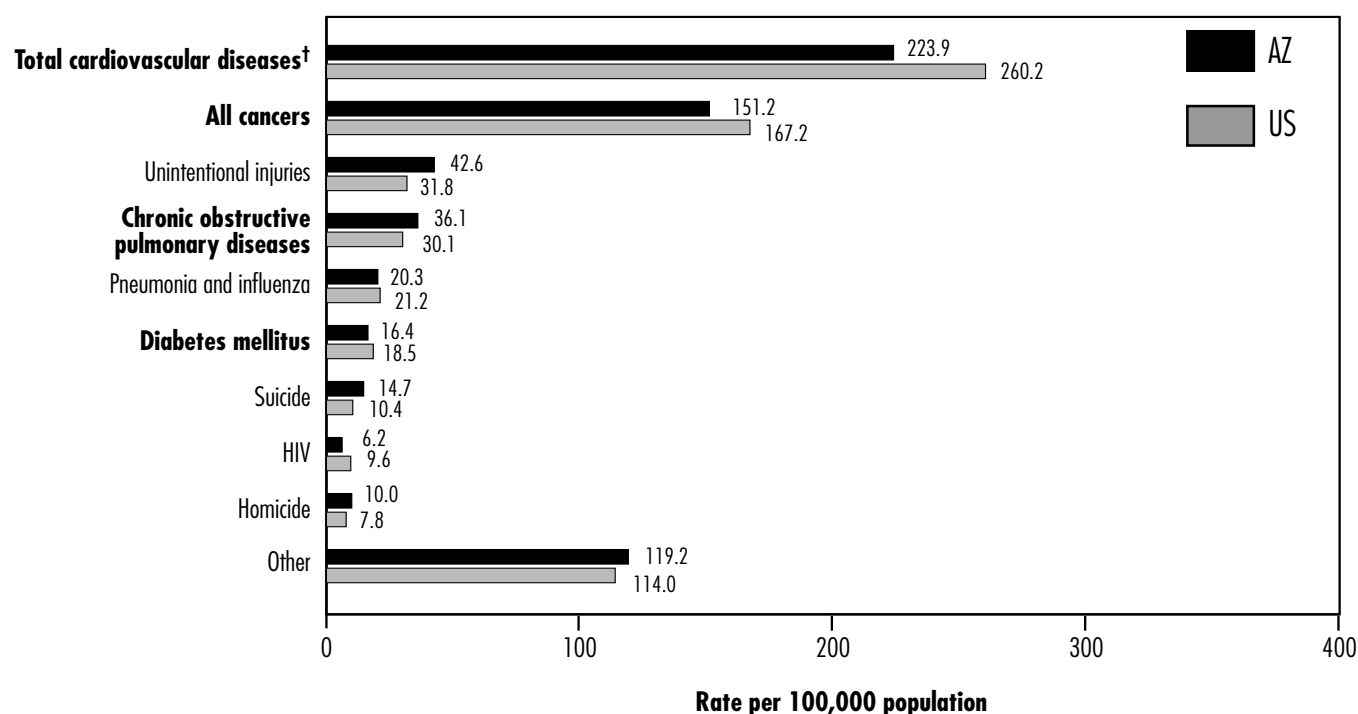
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Arizona in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 84% higher among men than among women.
- Rates of death from colorectal cancer were 85% higher among blacks than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Arizona in 1999, including 2,800 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,200 Arizona residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 119,637 adults in Arizona had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 899 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,367 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 448% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives, 306% higher among blacks, and 143% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Arizona Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (108.6 per 100,000 in Arizona and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.3 per 100,000 in Arizona and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Arizona: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 25% of men and 19% of women in Arizona reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Arizona had the highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 67% of Hispanics and 48% of whites.
- Arizona had the highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of men were overweight, compared with 37% of women.

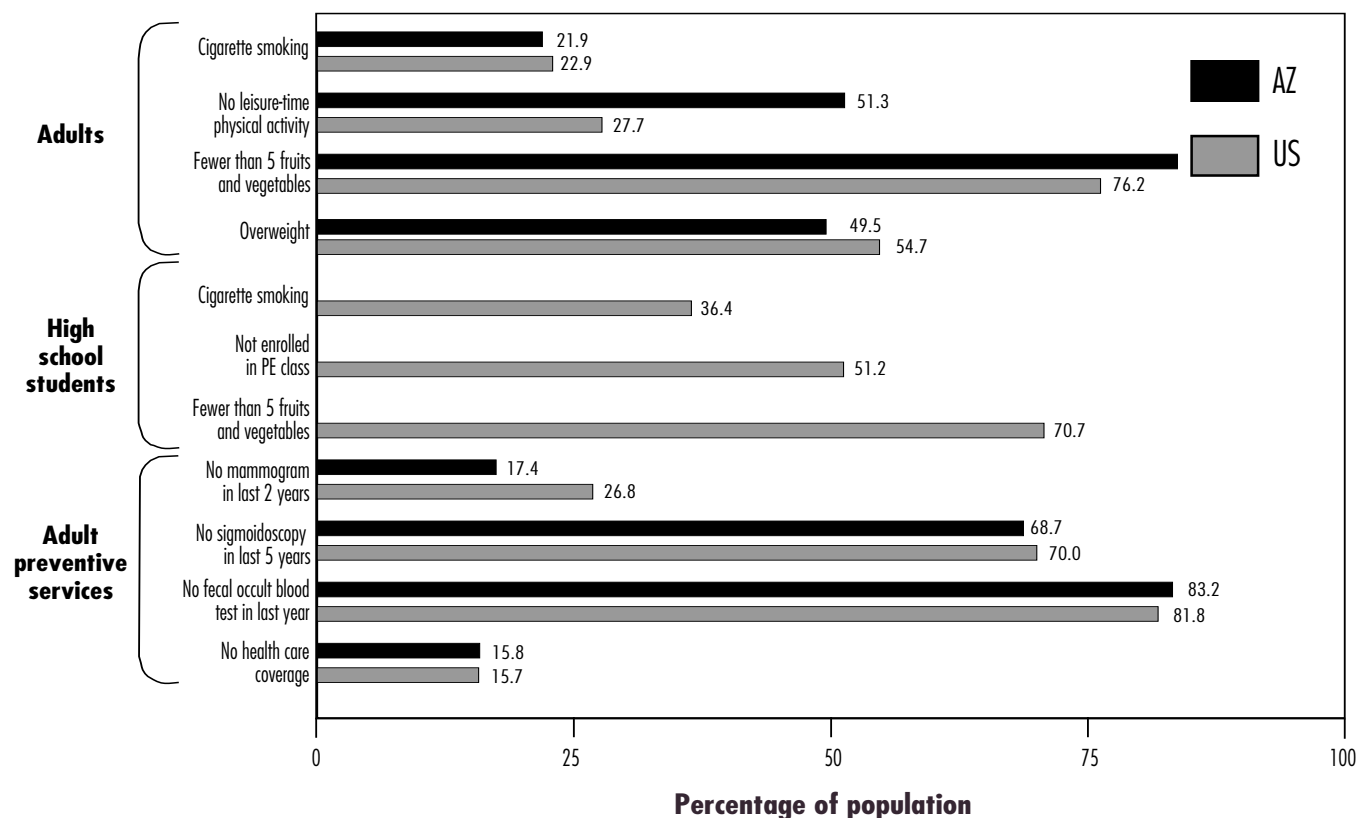
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Arizona.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 17% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of women and 80% of men reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 35% of Hispanics but only 9% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Arizona Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Arkansas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Arkansas had the tenth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the sixth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,647 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the second highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

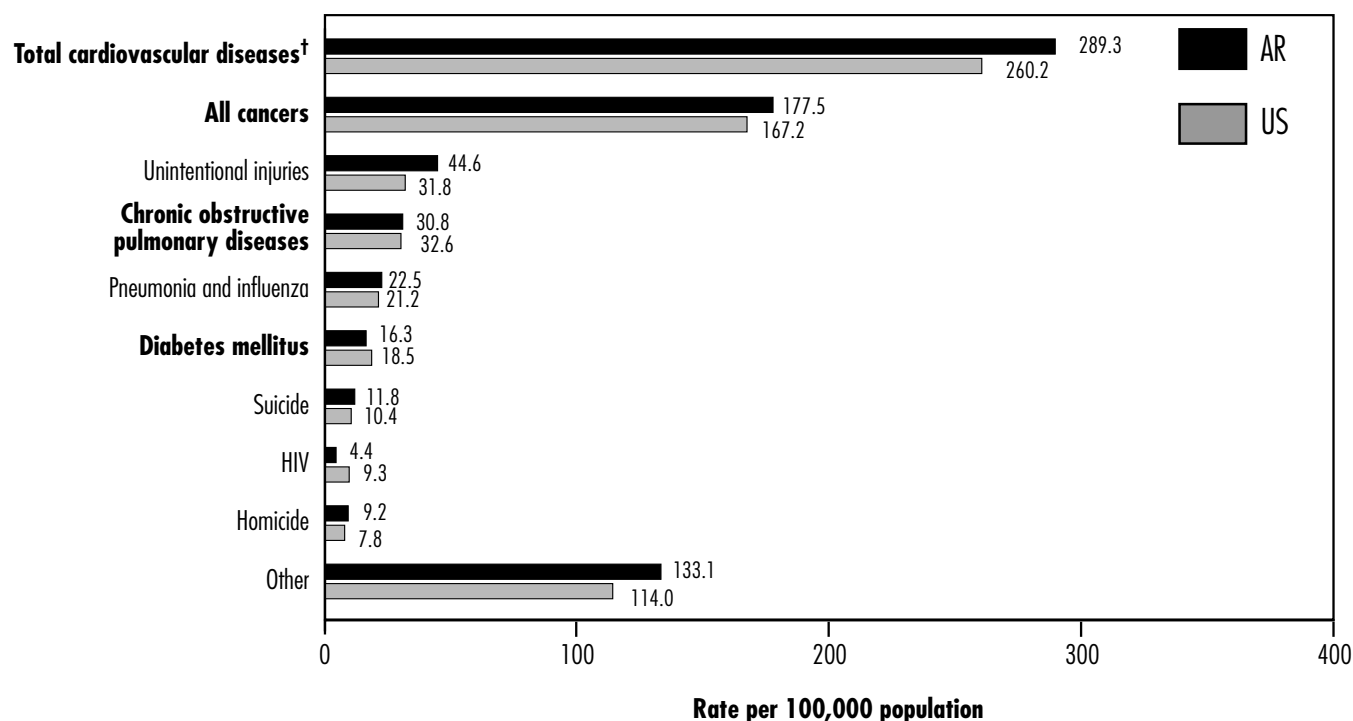
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Arkansas in 1996.
- Of all states, Arkansas had the fourth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Arkansas in 1999, including 2,300 new cases of lung cancer, 1,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,400 Arkansas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 91,582 adults in Arkansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 577 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 966 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 148% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Arkansas Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (148.6 per 100,000 in Arkansas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (56.1 per 100,000 in Arkansas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Arkansas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of men and 24% of women in Arkansas reported current cigarette smoking.
- Arkansas had the seventh highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of blacks and 71% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of men and 47% of women were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

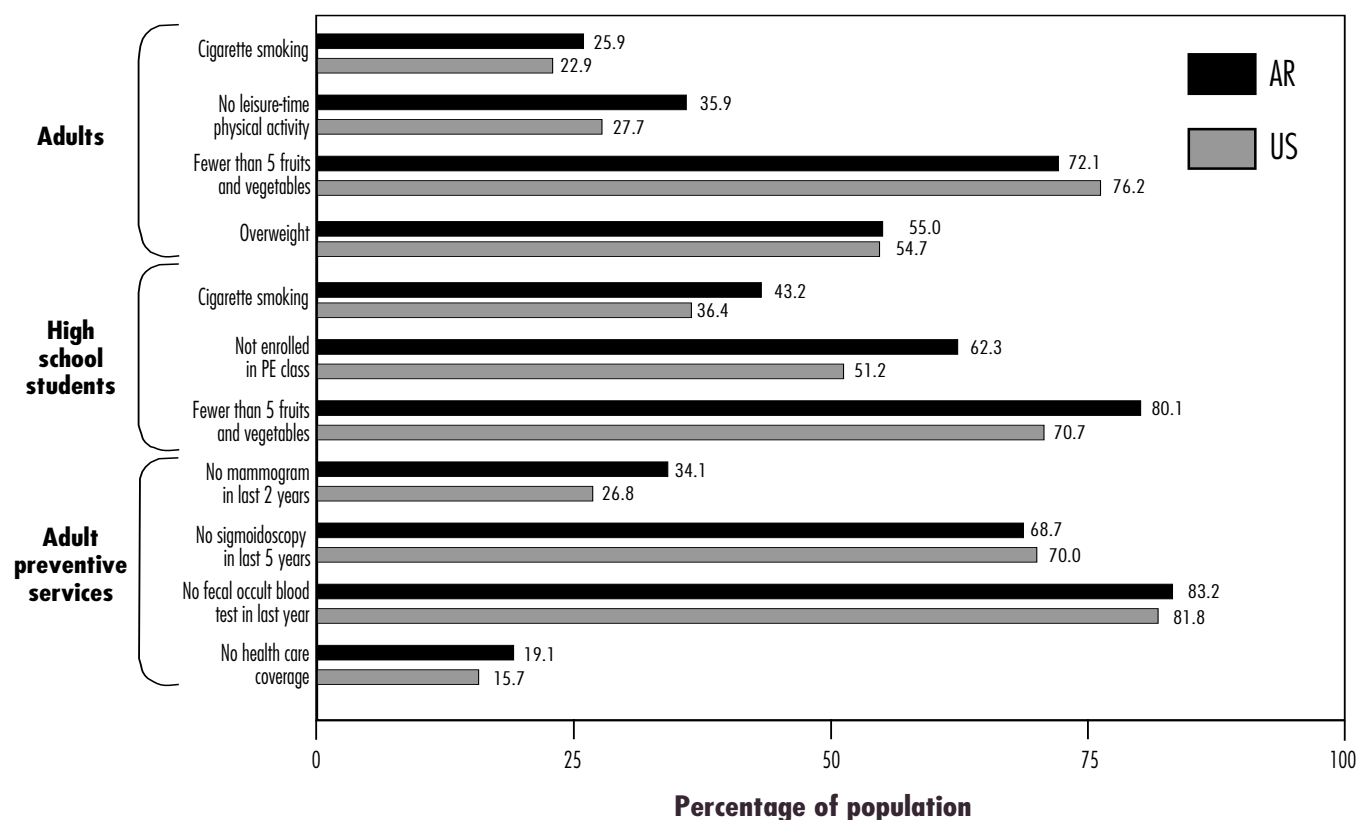
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 48% of white students in Arkansas, compared with 29% of black students.
- Sixty-four percent of white and 59% of black students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 77% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Arkansas had the second highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Arkansas had the third highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Arkansas had the fifth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- No health care coverage was reported by 24% of black and 14% of white adults aged 18–64 years.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Arkansas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# California: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in California in 1996, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 47% higher among men than among women.
- In 1996, 45,989 deaths were due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 20% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 57% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

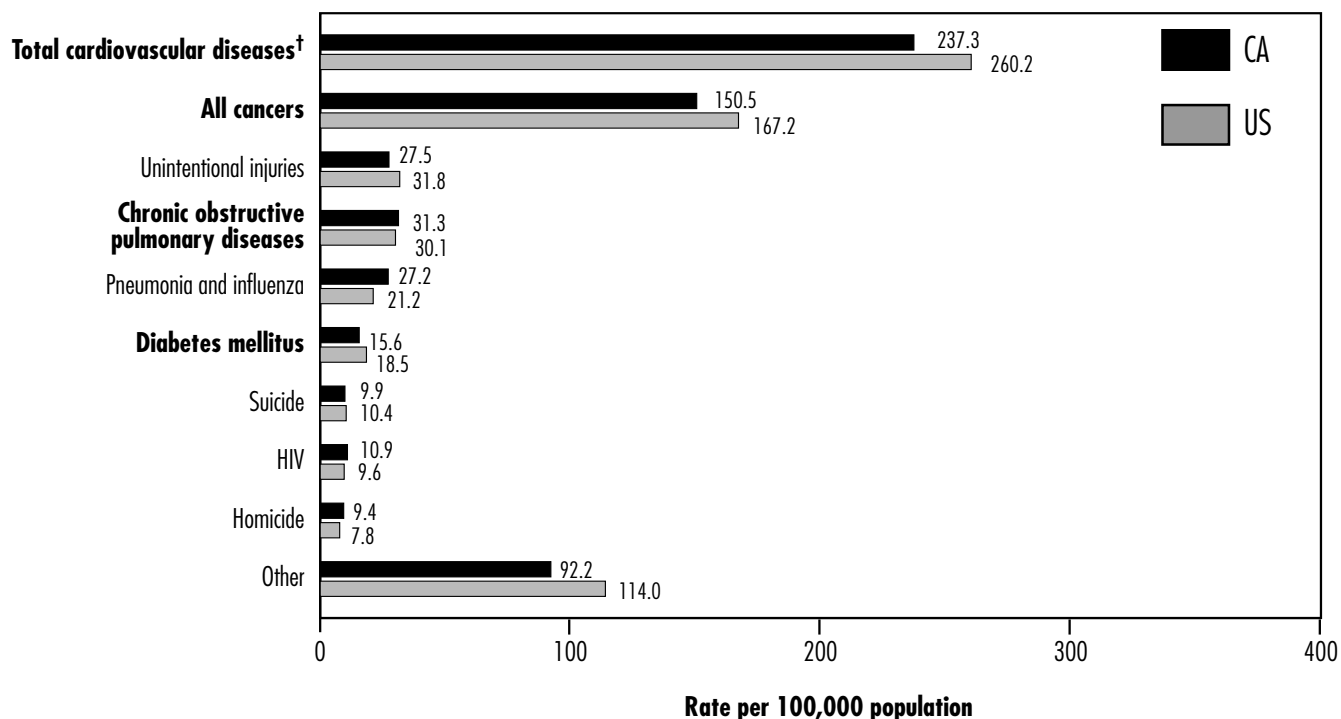
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in California in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 61% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 112,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in California in 1999, including 14,600 new cases of lung cancer, 11,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 16,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 16,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 51,700 California residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 1,269,412 adults in California had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 5,406 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 16,207 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 205% higher among blacks and 81% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

## Causes of Death, California Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (119.9 per 100,000 in California and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.1 per 100,000 in California and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# California: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 22% of men and 17% of women in California reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 38% of Hispanics and 19% of whites.
- More than 70% of all racial and ethnic groups reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

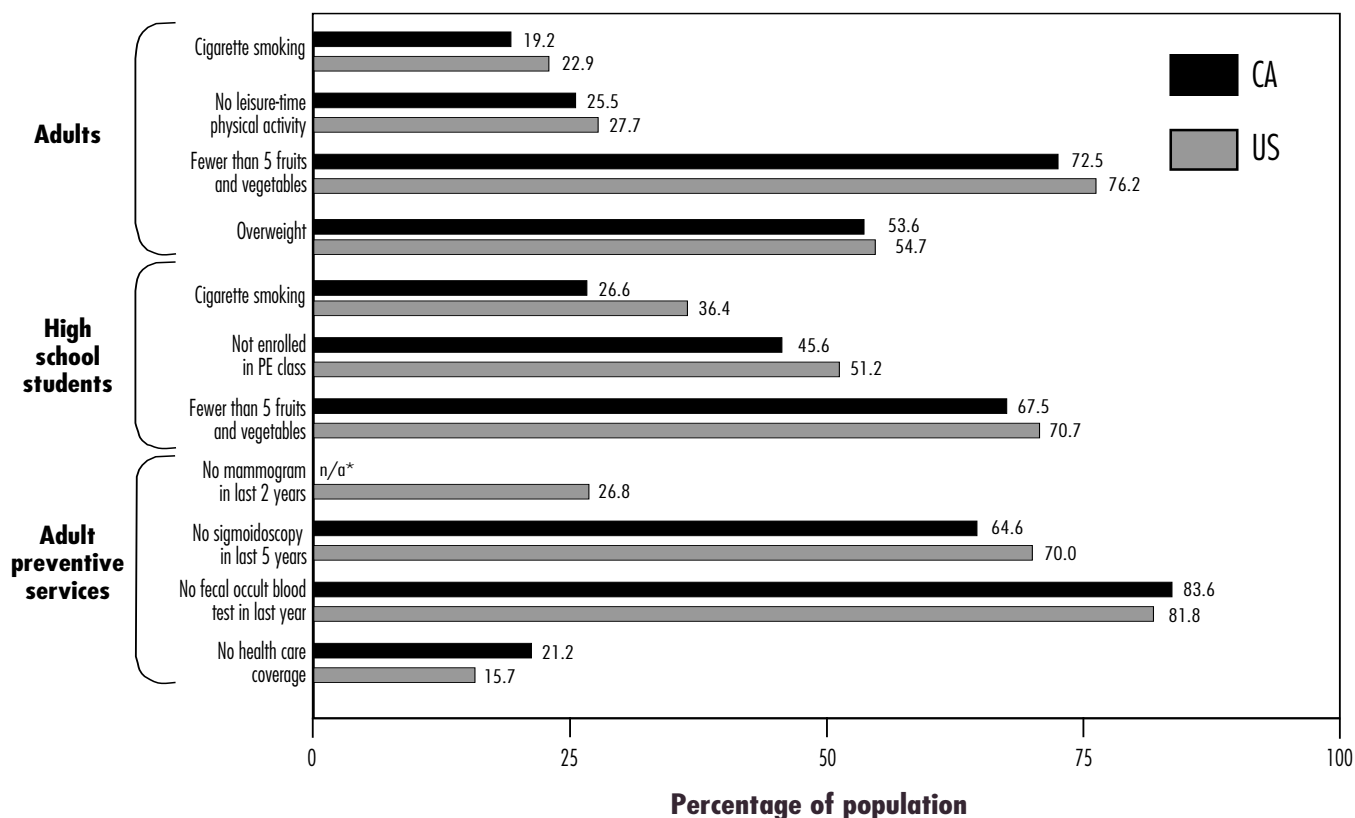
- In 1997, 31% of white, 27% of Hispanic, and 15% of black students in California reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 48% of whites, 40% of Hispanics, and 37% of blacks.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of black and 70% of Hispanic students.

## Preventive Services

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 62% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year was reported by 98% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 80% of whites.
- Of all states, California had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were about three times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, California Compared With United States



\*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.

CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Colorado: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Colorado in 1996, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 37% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 3,982 deaths, or 15% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 25% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

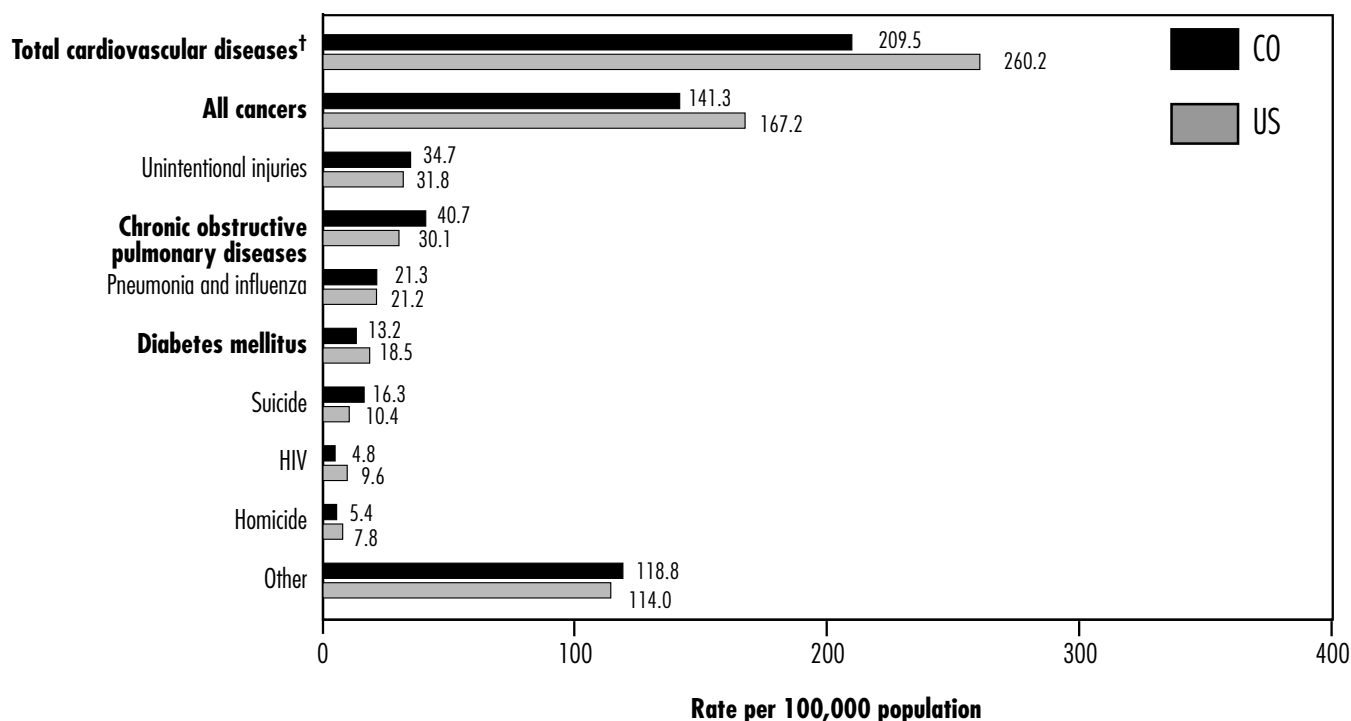
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Colorado in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 94% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Colorado in 1999, including 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,200 Colorado residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 97,743 adults in Colorado had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 552 deaths in Colorado and a contributing cause of an additional 1,306 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 171% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Colorado Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (93.5 per 100,000 in Colorado and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.1 per 100,000 in Colorado and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Colorado: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 36% of blacks, 32% of Hispanics, and 20% of whites in Colorado reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 37% of Hispanics and 24% of blacks.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of Hispanics and 73% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 60% of Hispanics, and 48% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

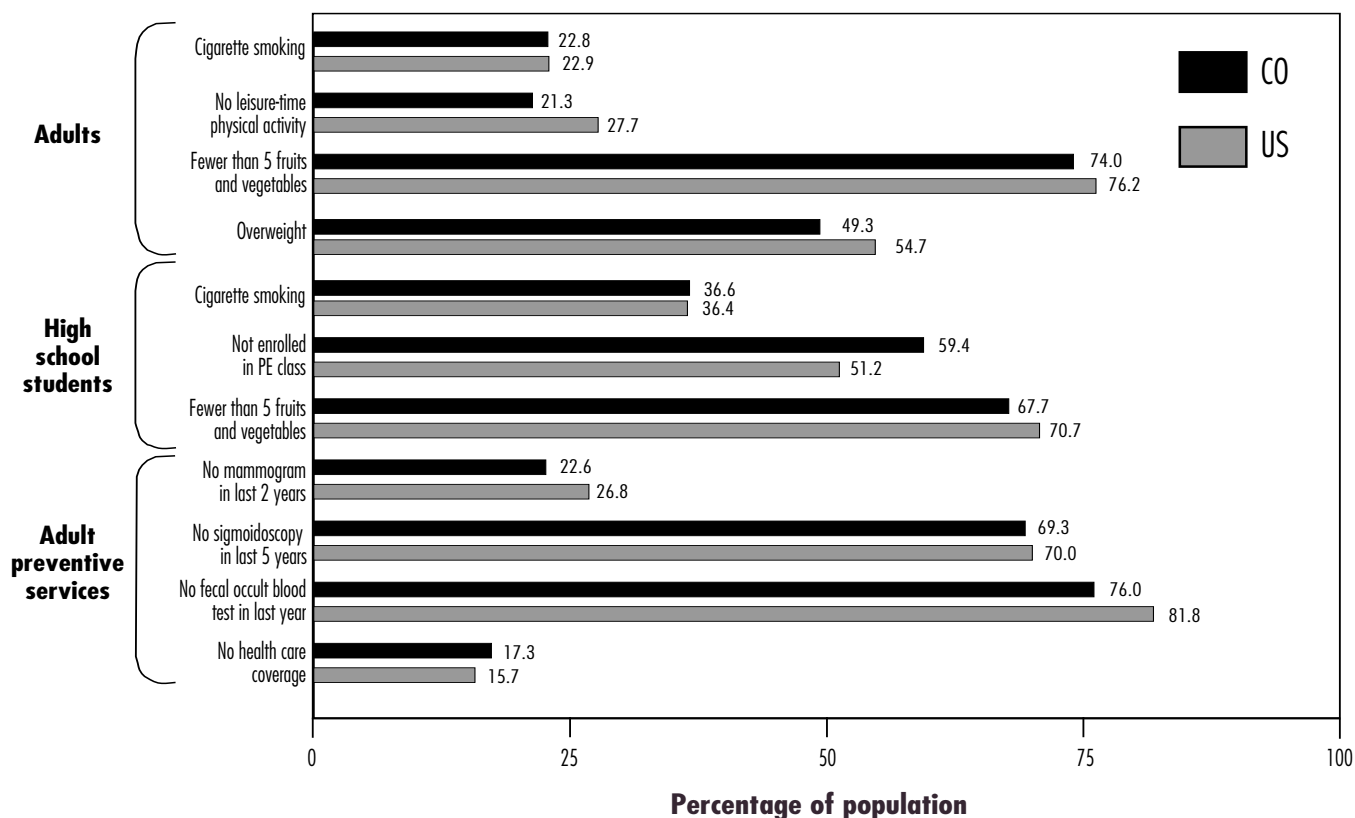
- In 1997, 43% of Hispanic and 36% of white students in Colorado reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 65% of female and 53% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 73% of Hispanic and 68% of white students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of Hispanics and 68% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of Hispanics and 68% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 40% of Hispanics, compared with 12% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Colorado Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Connecticut: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Connecticut in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 49% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,692 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were about twice as high among blacks and whites as among Hispanics.

## Cancer

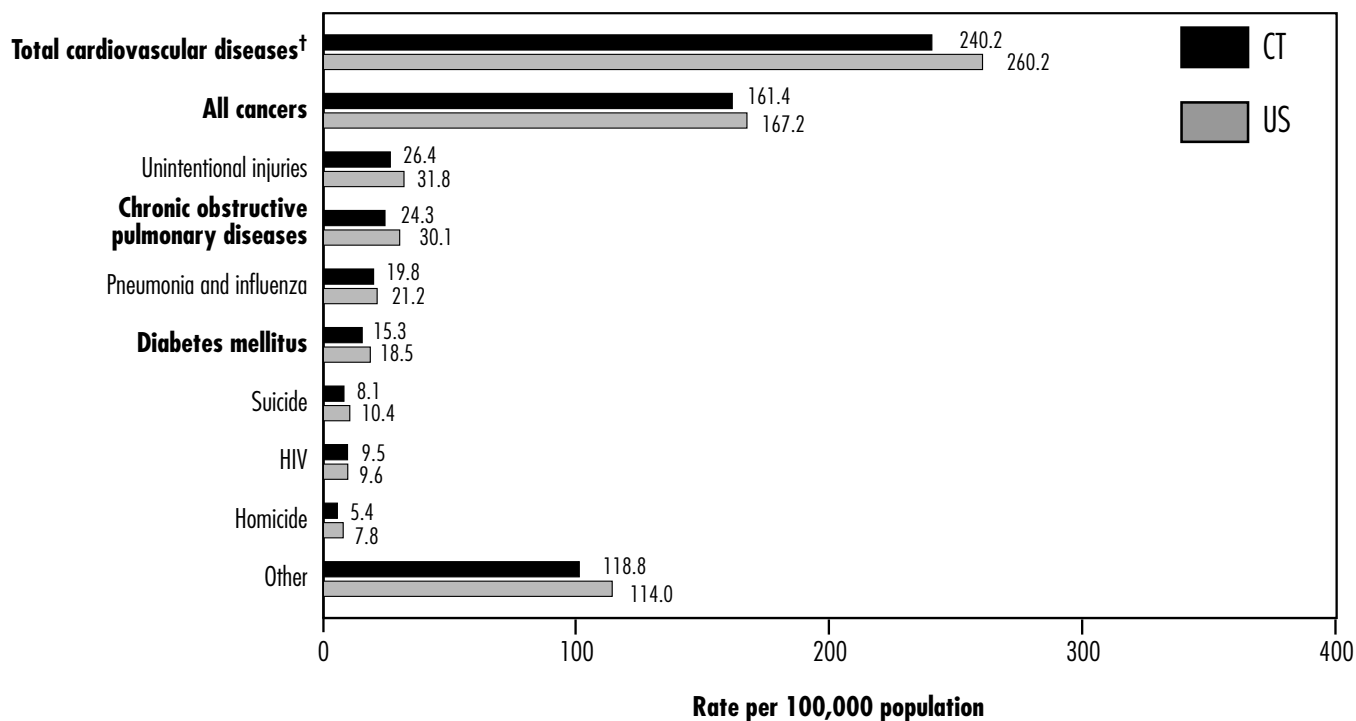
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Connecticut in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 69% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Connecticut in 1999, including 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,000 Connecticut residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 115,434 adults in Connecticut had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 712 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,893 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 180% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Connecticut Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (107.6 per 100,000 in Connecticut and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.5 per 100,000 in Connecticut and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Connecticut: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 33% of Hispanics, 21% of whites, and 20% of blacks in Connecticut reported current cigarette smoking.
- Thirty-nine percent of Hispanics, 36% of blacks, and 26% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of blacks, 72% of whites, and 72% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks and 50% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

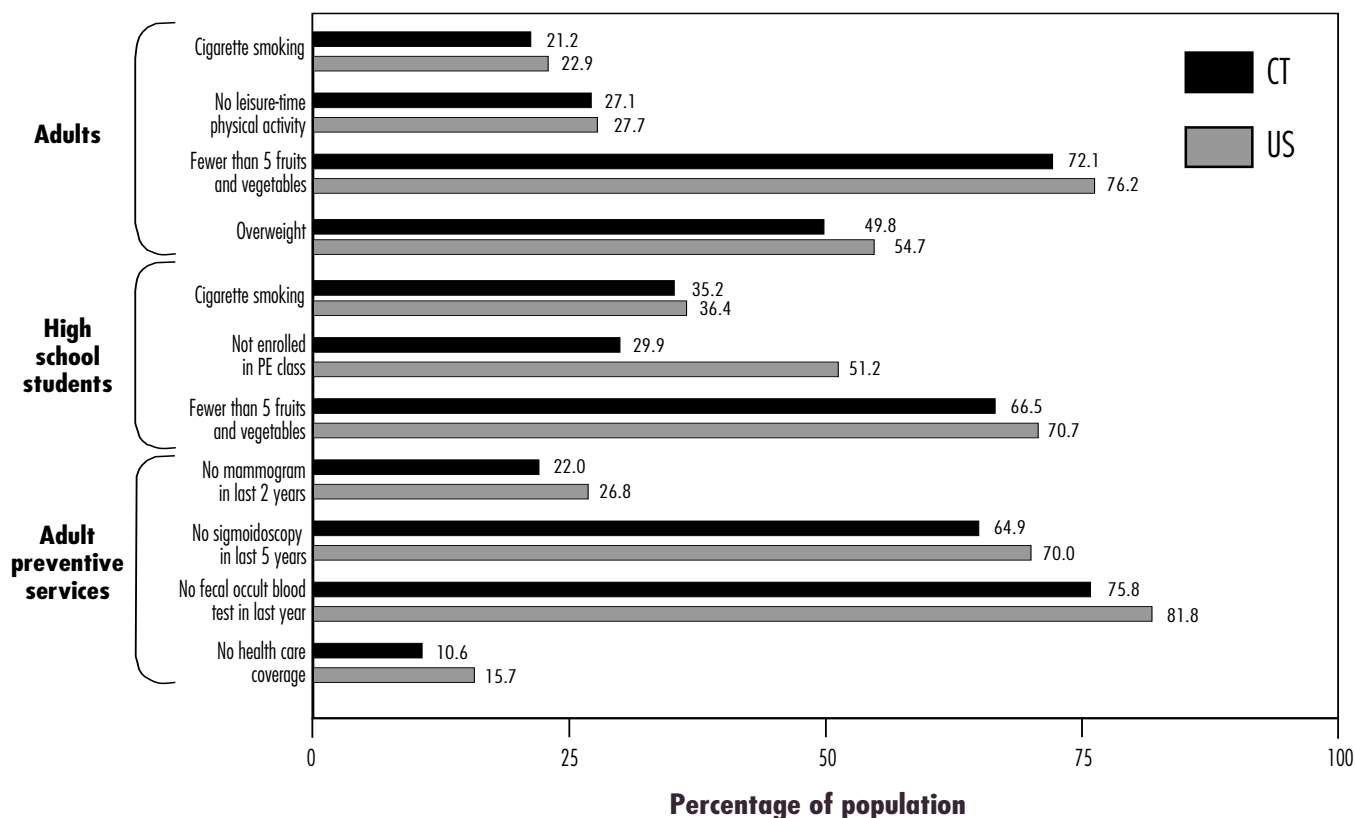
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 37% of white and 30% of black students in Connecticut in 1997.
- Thirty-five percent of Hispanics and 30% of whites reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 71% of Hispanics and 67% of whites.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 22% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among Connecticut residents aged 50 years or older, 67% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of men and 74% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 25% of Hispanics, compared with 9% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Connecticut Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Delaware: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Delaware, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 50% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,079 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 76% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

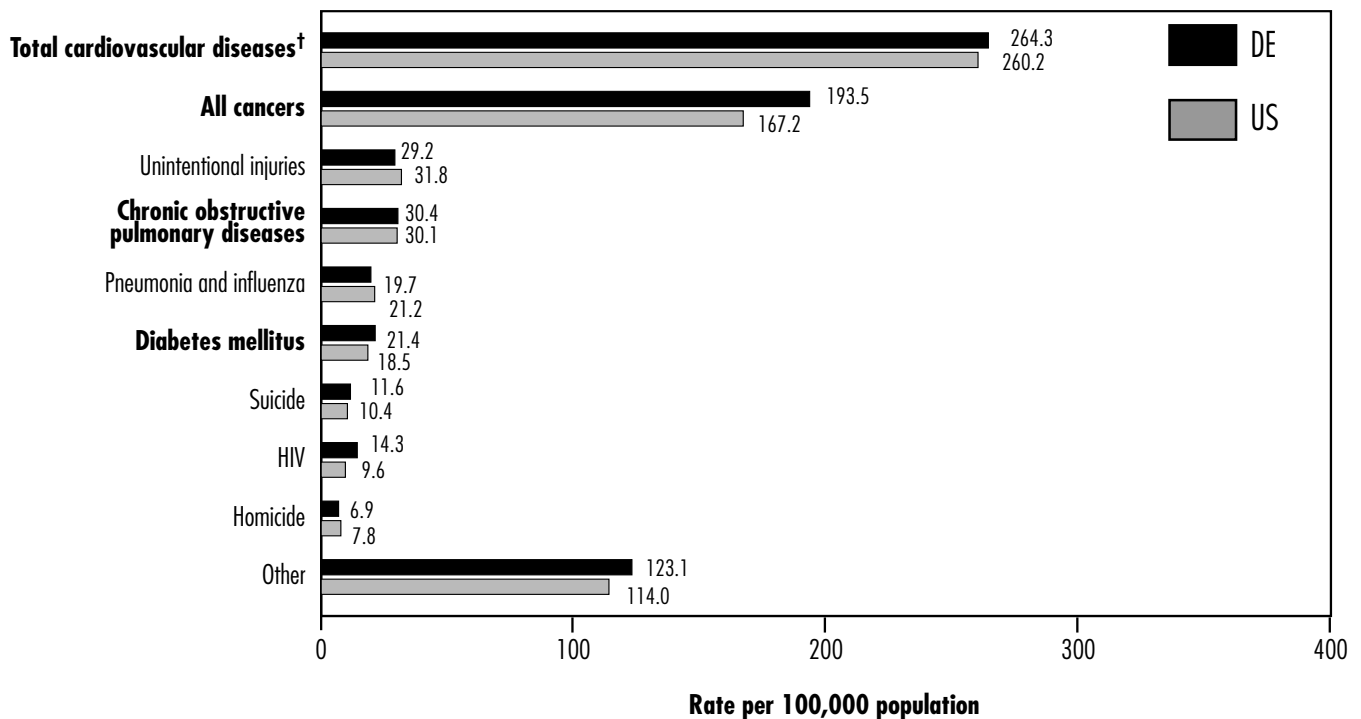
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Delaware in 1996.
- Among states, Delaware had the second highest rate of death due to all cancers, the second highest due to lung cancer, and the fifth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 59% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Delaware in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,800 Delaware residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 29,144 adults in Delaware had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 192 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 339 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 163% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Delaware Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (114.9 per 100,000 in Delaware and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.3 per 100,000 in Delaware and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Delaware: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 33% of Hispanics in Delaware, compared with 24% of blacks and 24% of whites.
- Of all states, Delaware had the ninth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 69% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of men and 44% of women were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

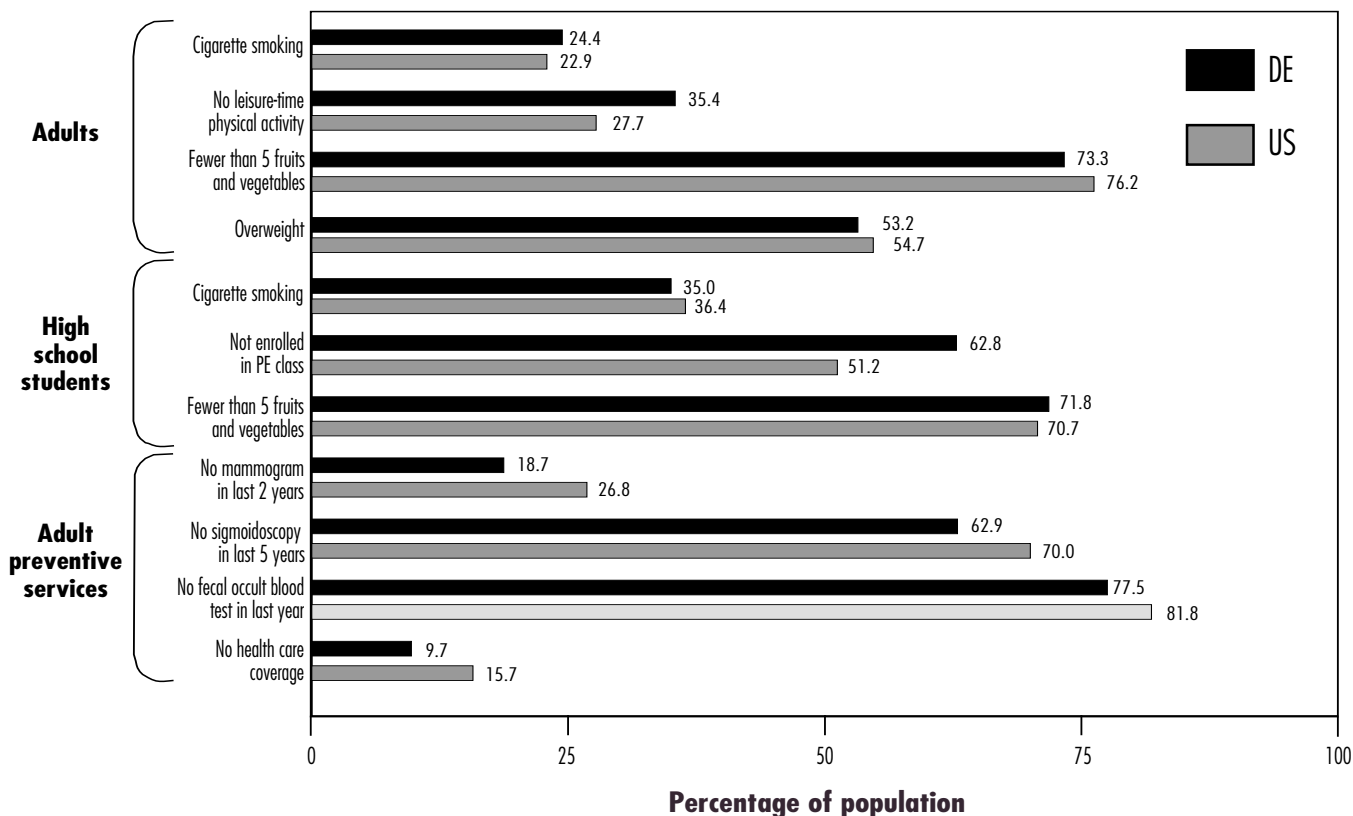
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 41% of white students, compared with 20% of black students in Delaware.
- Sixty-six percent of white and 57% of black students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of female and 68% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of blacks and 62% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of women and 76% of men reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 18% of Hispanics, 15% of blacks, and 9% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Delaware Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# District of Columbia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in the District of Columbia, accounting for 32% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 75% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 734 deaths, or 11% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 78% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

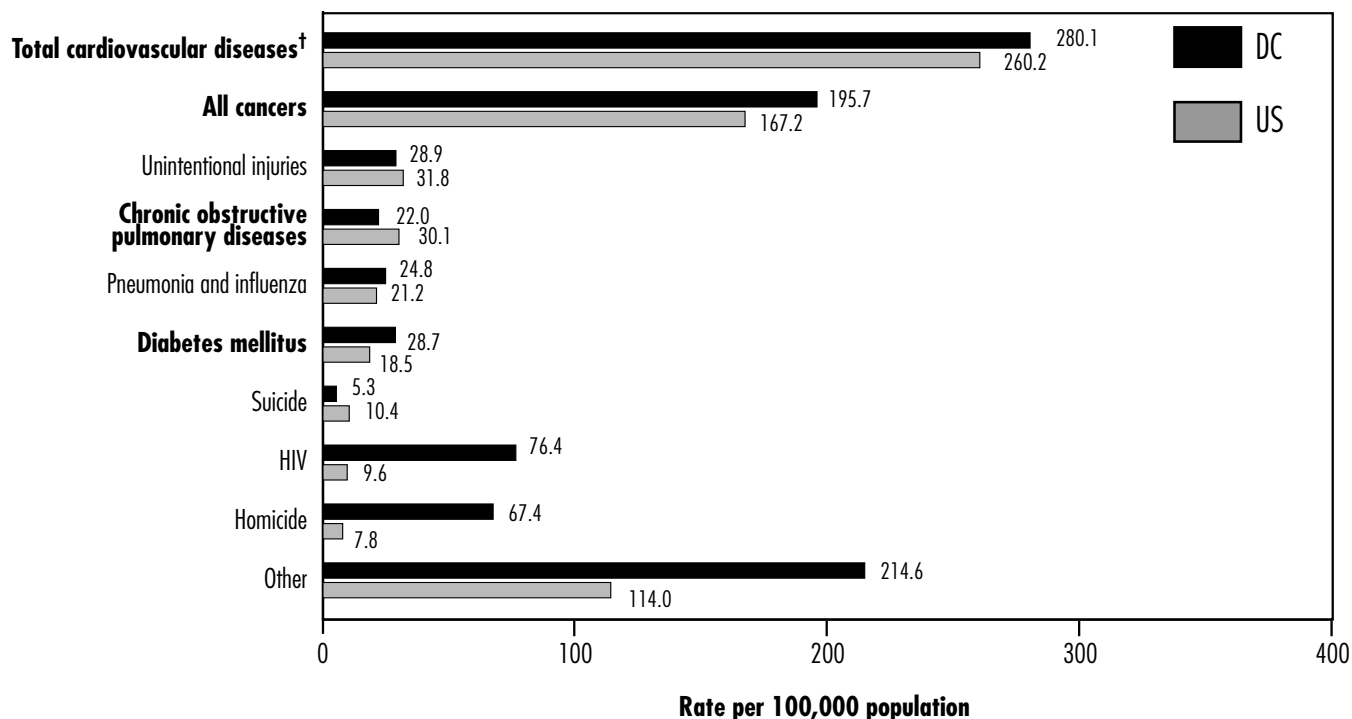
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in the District of Columbia in 1996.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had the highest rate of death due to all cancers, the third highest due to colorectal cancer, and the highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- Rates of death due to breast cancer were 92% higher among black women than among white women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the District of Columbia in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,400 District of Columbia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 21,892 adults in the District of Columbia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had second highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 202 deaths in the District of Columbia and a contributing cause of an additional 340 deaths.

## Causes of Death, District of Columbia Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (93.8 per 100,000 in District of Columbia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.8 per 100,000 in District of Columbia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# District of Columbia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, in 1998 the District of Columbia had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Forty-nine percent of blacks and 41% of Hispanics, compared with 21% of whites, reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

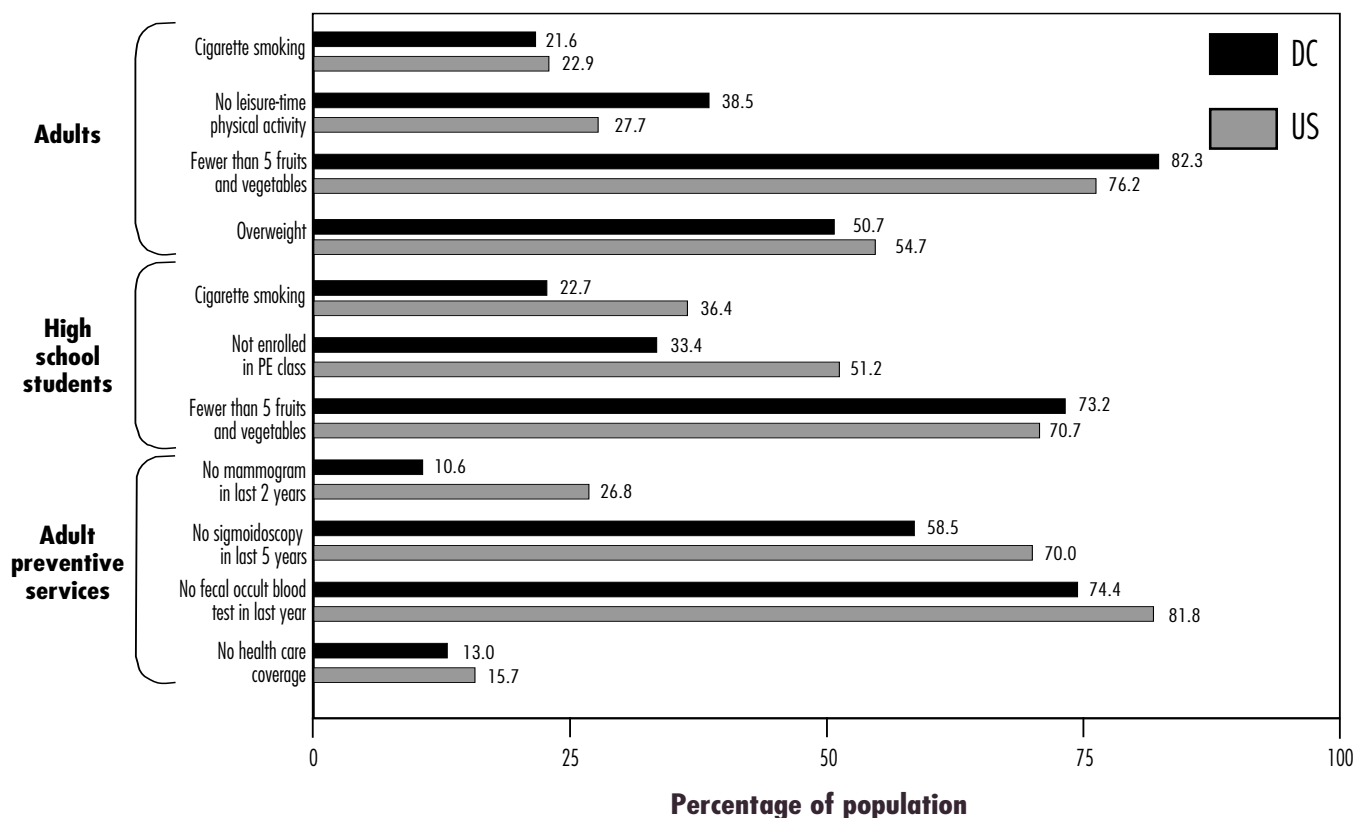
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 33% of Hispanics and 22% of blacks in the District of Columbia.
- Thirty-five percent of male and 30% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 70% of female and 67% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 13% of blacks, compared with 4% of whites, reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 62% of blacks and 51% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of blacks and 69% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 22% of Hispanics and 16% of blacks, compared with 8% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, District of Columbia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Florida: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996 cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Florida, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 54% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 34,993 deaths, or 23% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from stroke were 102% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

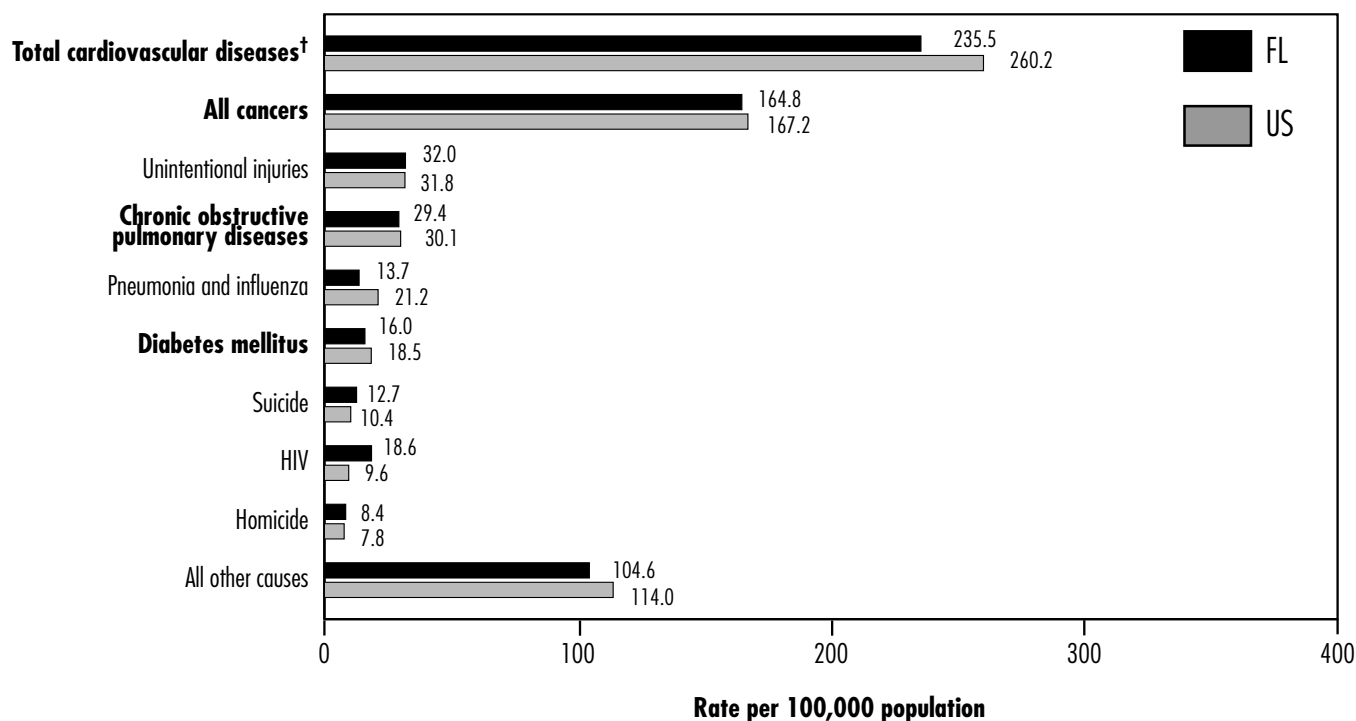
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Florida.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 93% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 88,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Florida in 1999, including 13,000 new cases of lung cancer, 8,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, 13,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 11,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 40,600 Florida residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 598,871 adults in Florida had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,803 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 6,032 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 213% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Florida Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (127.8 per 100,000 in Florida and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.3 per 100,000 in Florida and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Florida: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of whites, 17% of Hispanics, and 14% of blacks in Florida.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 45% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 28% of whites.
- Eighty-two percent of Hispanics, 77% of blacks, and 73% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

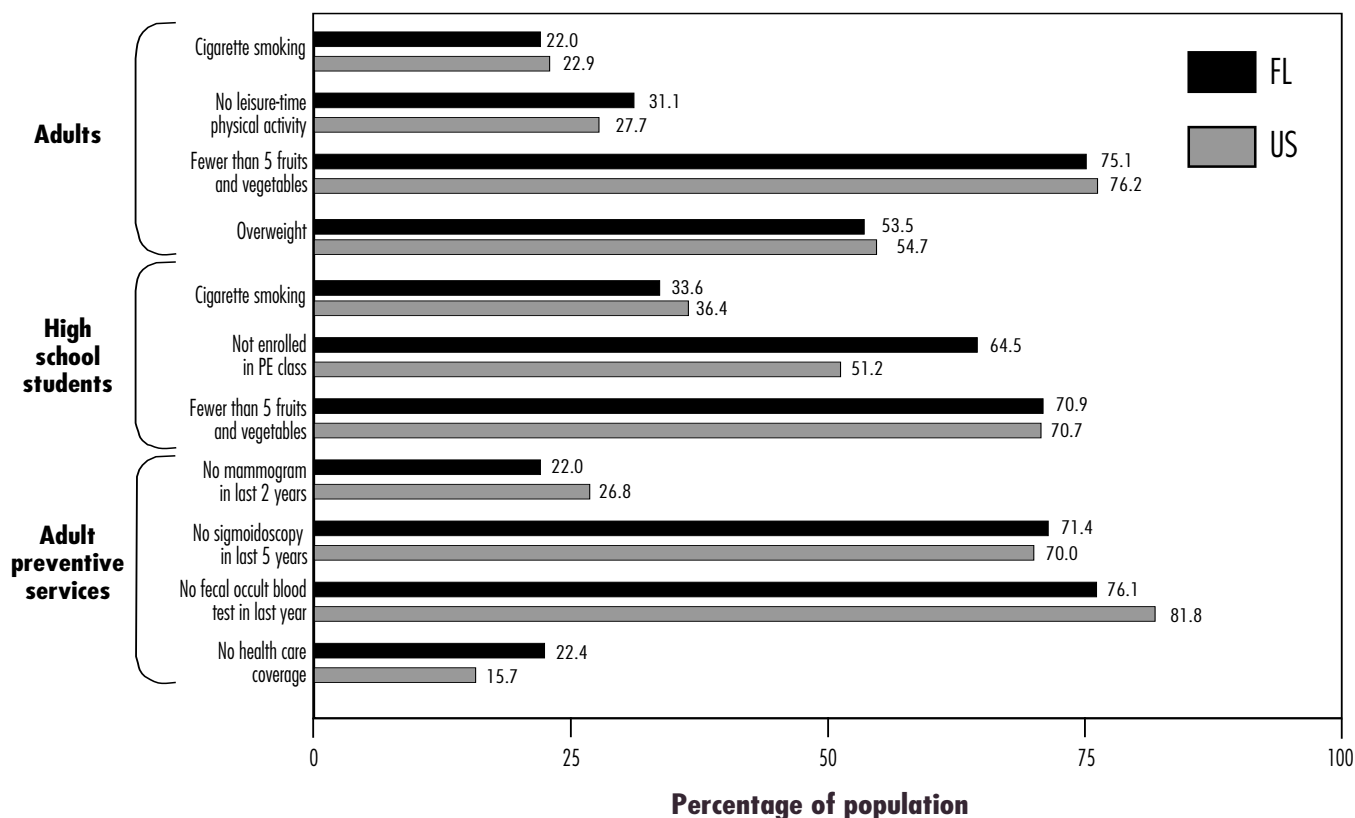
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 39% of white and 32% of Hispanic students in Florida, compared with 10% of black students.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 72% of female and 57% of male students.

- Among high school students, 73% of whites, 70% of blacks, and 70% of Hispanics reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 27% of blacks and 20% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of blacks, 76% of Hispanics, and 70% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year was reported by 89% of Hispanics and 74% of whites.
- Of all states, Florida had the eighth highest percentage of adults who had no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Florida Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Georgia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Georgia, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Georgia had the seventh highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,521 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Georgia had the fifth highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

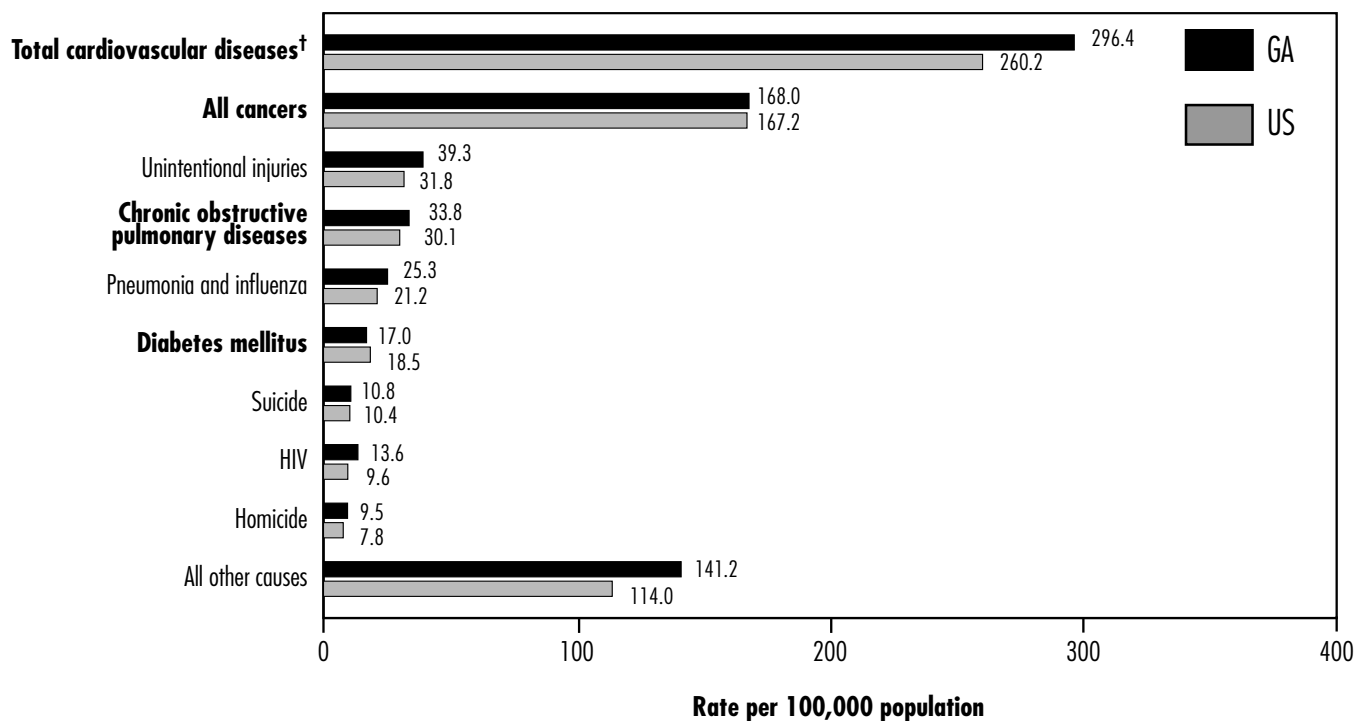
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Georgia.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 158% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Georgia in 1999, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,400 Georgia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 212,287 adults in Georgia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,291 deaths in Georgia and a contributing cause of an additional 2,961 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 133% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Georgia Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (122.5 per 100,000 in Georgia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (52.8 per 100,000 in Georgia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Georgia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, and 19% of blacks in Georgia.
- Thirty-six percent of blacks, 28% of Hispanics, and 28% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of blacks, 78% of whites, and 76% of Hispanics.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 53% of whites, and 45% of Hispanics were overweight.

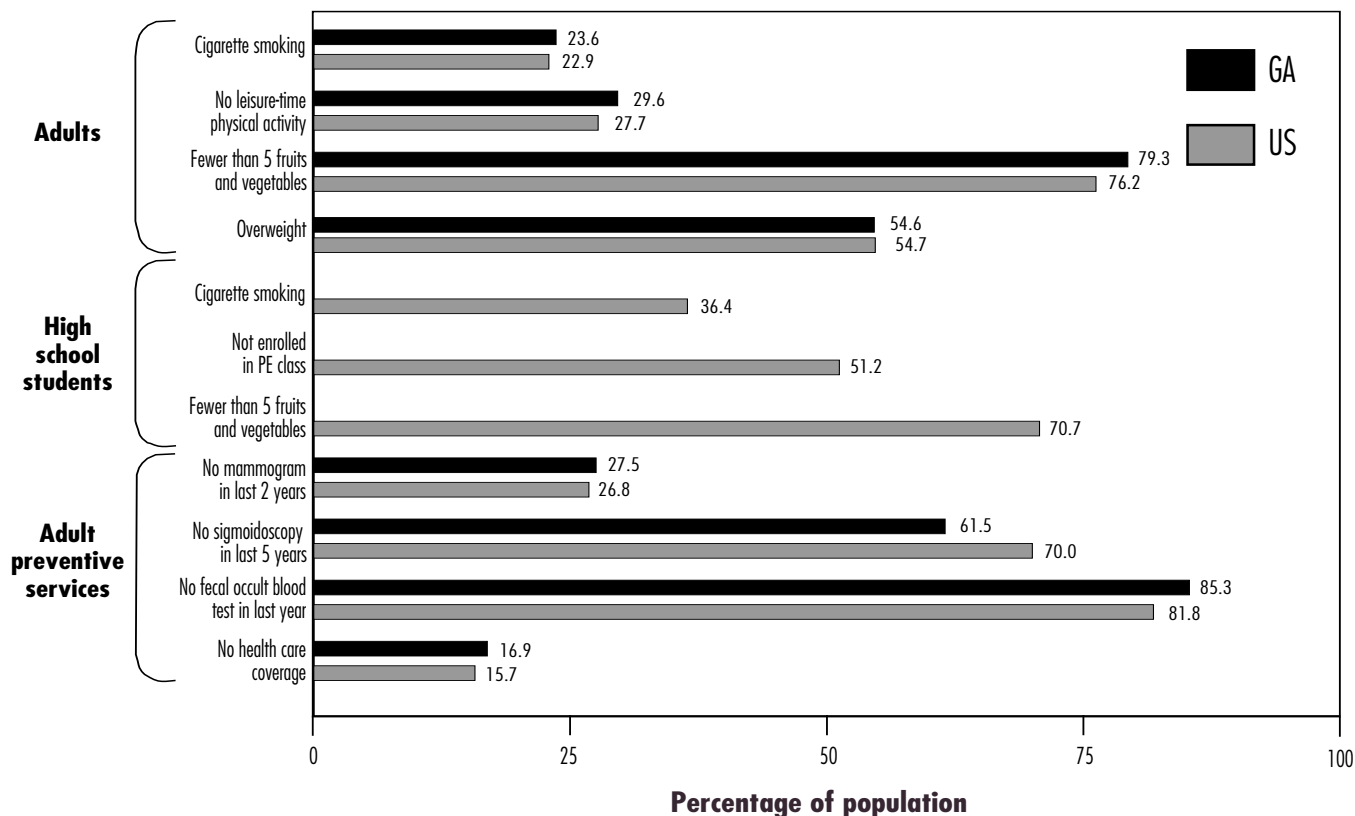
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Georgia.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 29% of whites and 23% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 66% of women and 56% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Georgia had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older reporting not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 21% of Hispanics, 18% of blacks, and 16% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Georgia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Hawaii: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Hawaii, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 64% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,259 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 46% higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders than among whites.

## Cancer

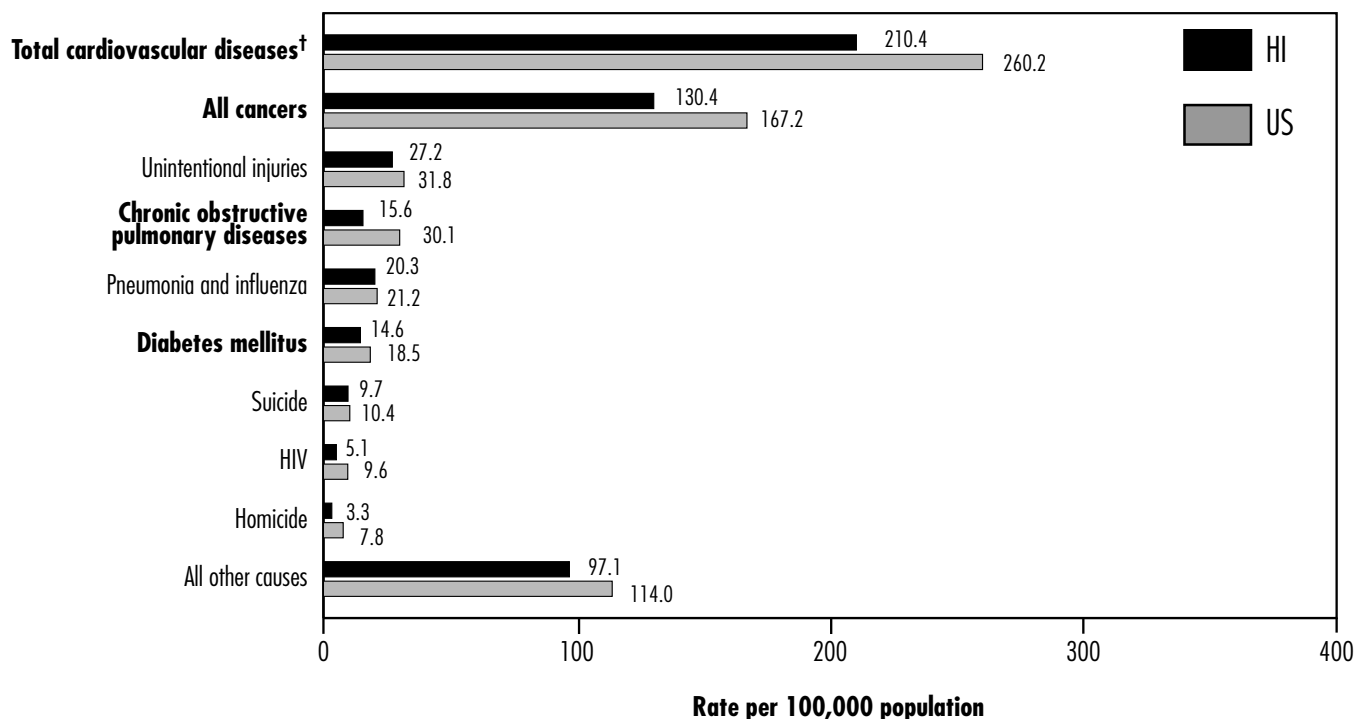
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Hawaii.
- Rates of death due to breast cancer in women were 52% higher among whites than among Asians/Pacific Islanders.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Hawaii in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 Hawaii residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 38,105 adults in Hawaii had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 214 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 657 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were about three times higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders than whites.

## Causes of Death, Hawaii Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (81.8 per 100,000 in Hawaii and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (38.6 per 100,000 in Hawaii and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Hawaii: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 20% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 18% of whites in Hawaii.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 20% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 14% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 58% of men and 37% of women were overweight.

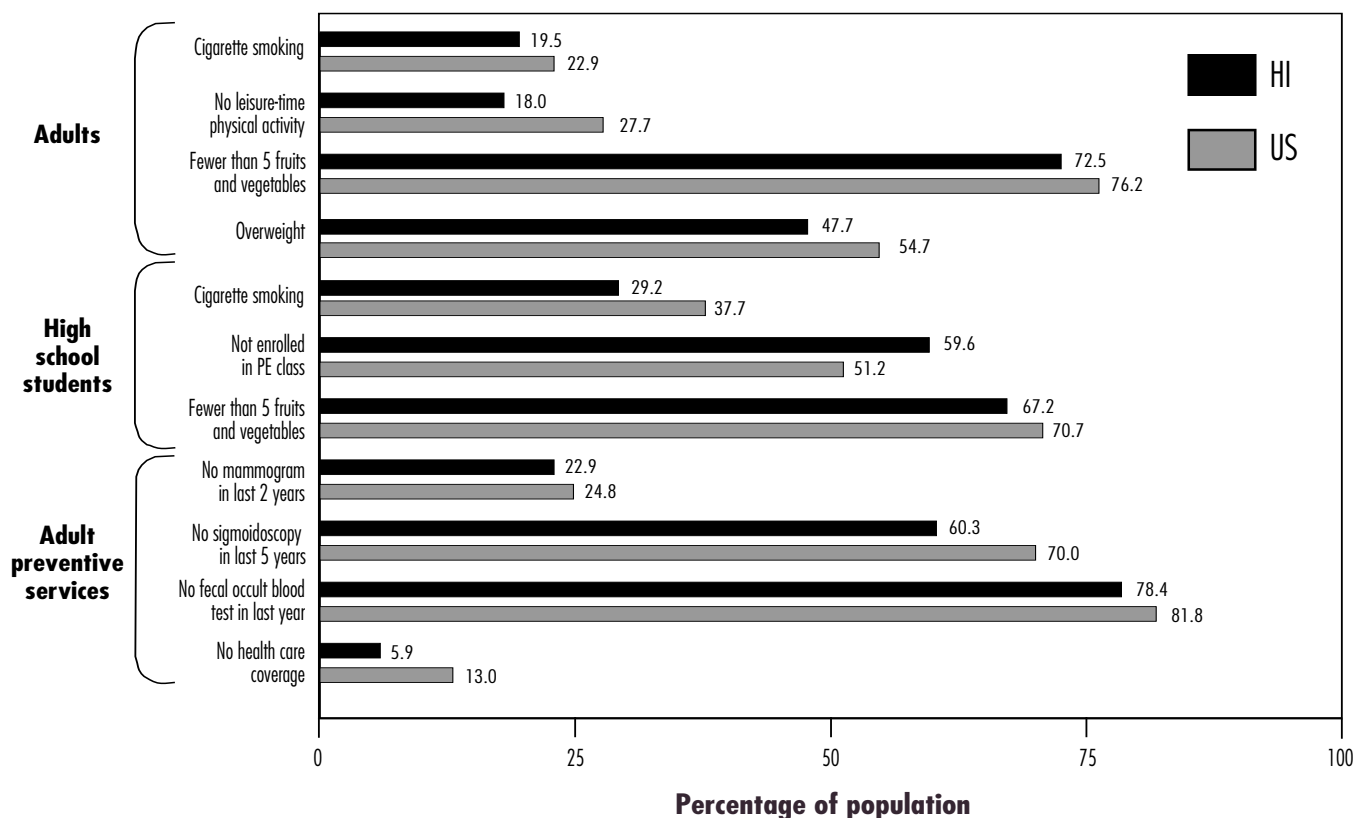
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, cigarette smoking was reported by 31% of female and 27% of male students in Hawaii.
- Sixty-five percent of male and 54% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 72% of female and 63% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 24% of whites and 22% of Asians/Pacific Islanders reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years was reported by 66% of women and 54% of men.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites, 76% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 74% of Hispanics reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Hawaii had the lowest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Hawaii Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Idaho: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Idaho, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 57% higher among men than among women.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,617 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 687 deaths.

## Cancer

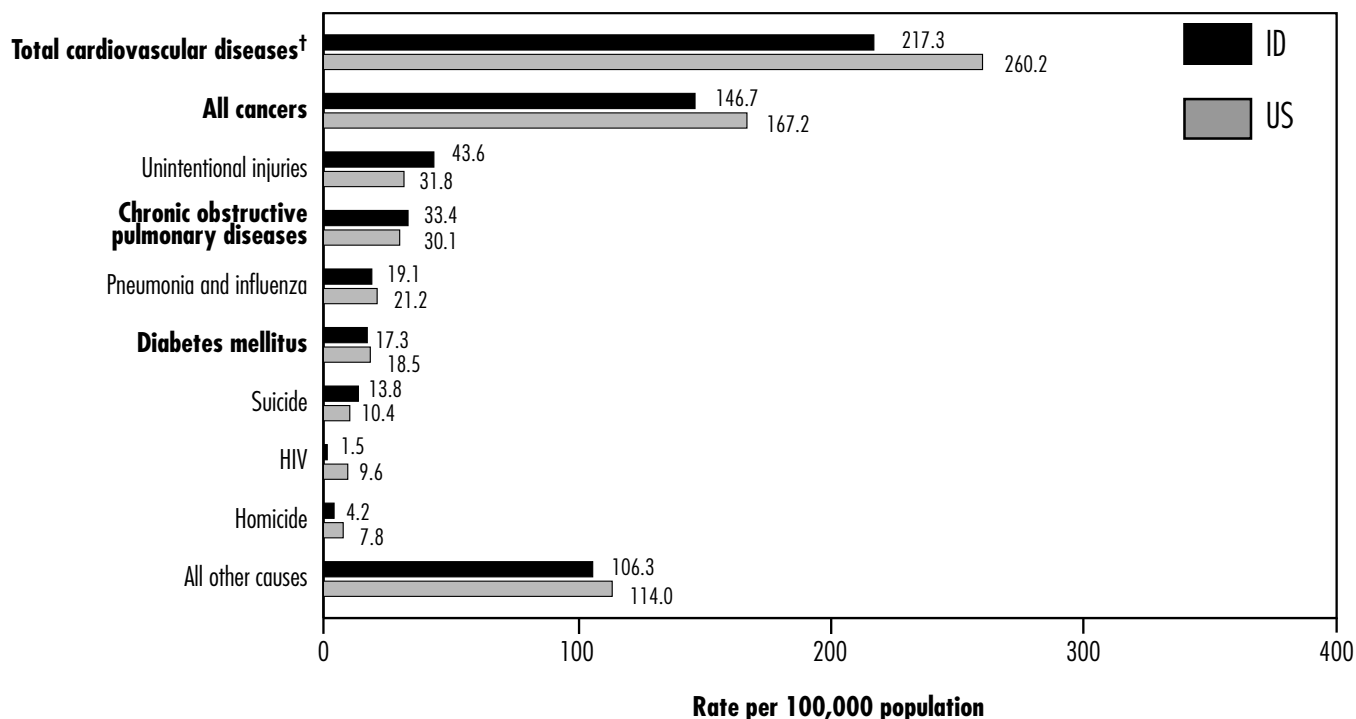
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Idaho.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 78% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Idaho in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,100 Idaho residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 30,414 adults in Idaho had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 243 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 412 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Idaho Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.4 per 100,000 in Idaho and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.6 per 100,000 in Idaho and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Idaho: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 39% of American Indians/Alaska Natives in Idaho, compared with 20% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of Hispanics, 20% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 20% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 87% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 79% of Hispanics, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 71% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 58% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

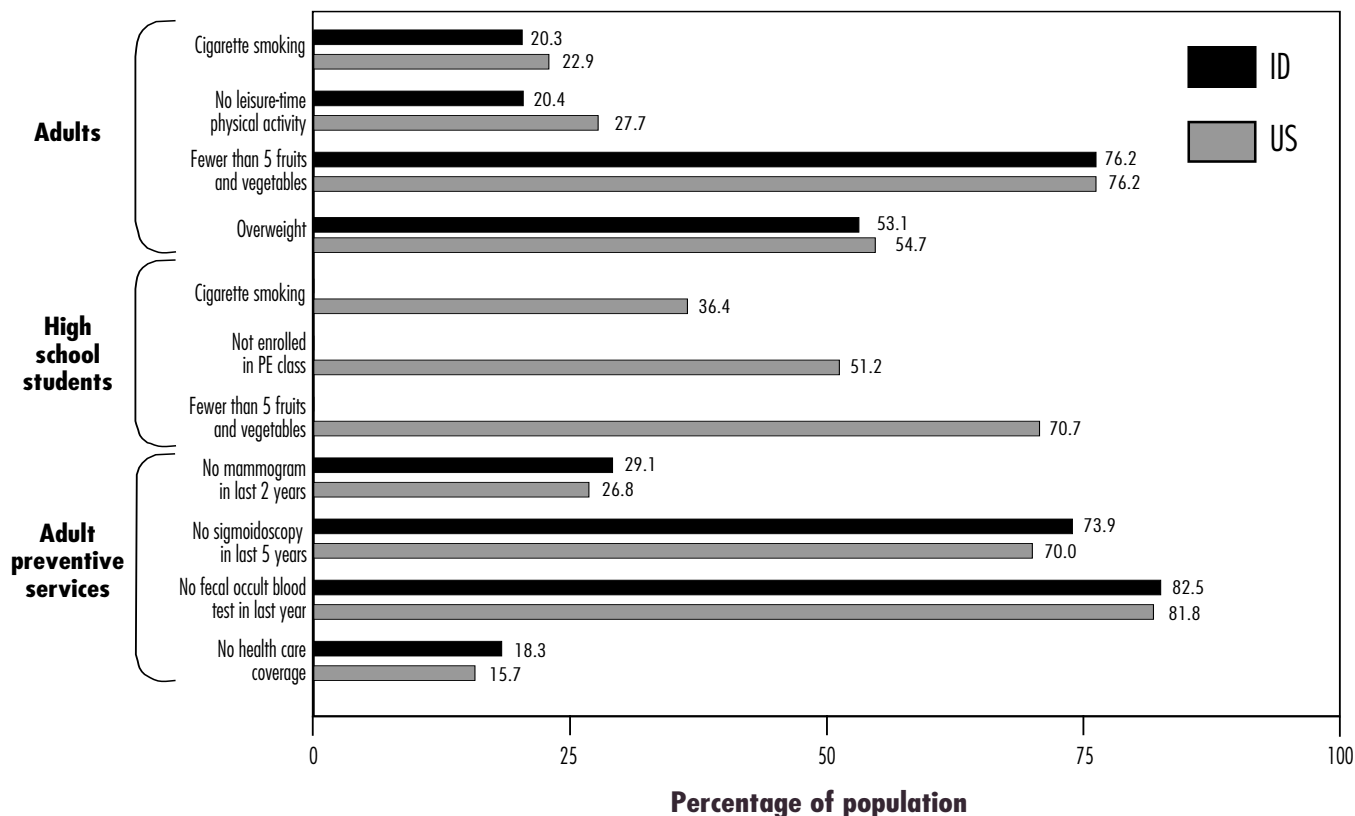
## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 70% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 18% of whites.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Idaho.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Idaho Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Illinois: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Illinois, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 22,763 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Rates of death for ischemic heart disease were about twice as high among blacks and whites as among Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.
- Stroke accounted for 7,428 deaths.

## Cancer

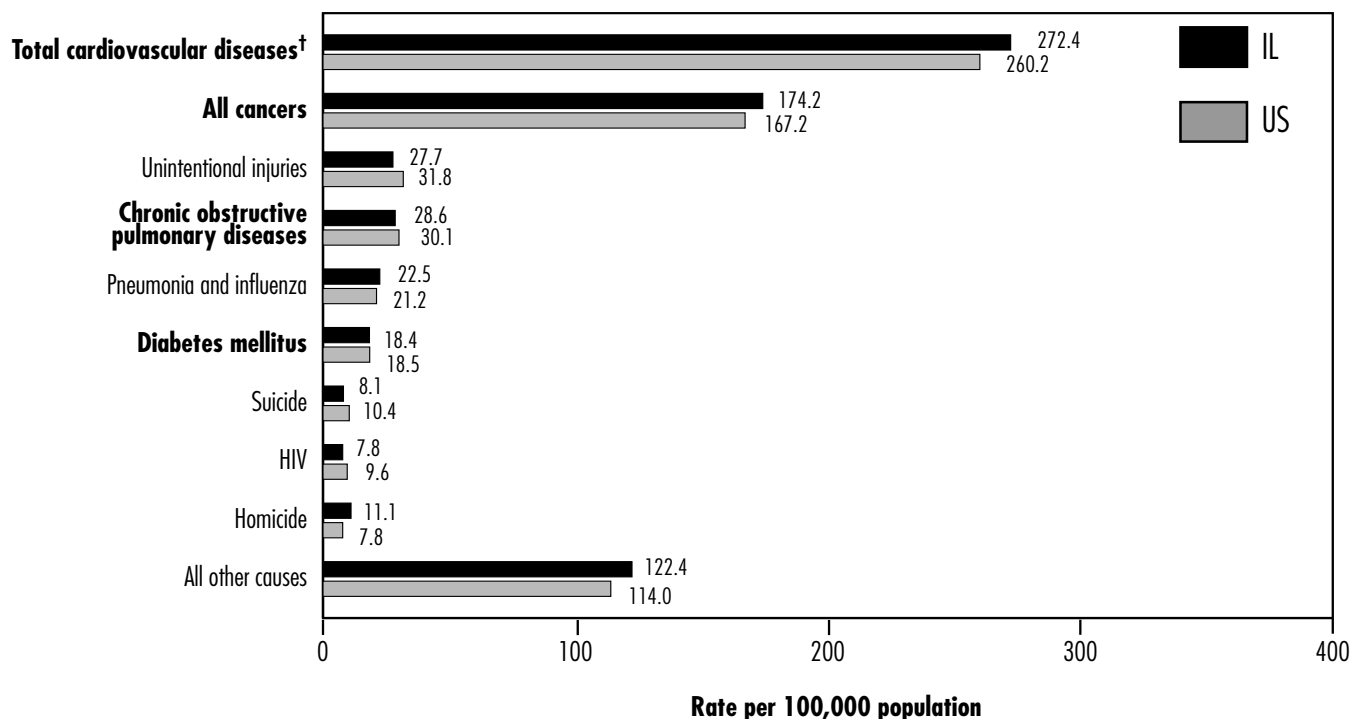
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Illinois.
- Of all states, Illinois had the seventh highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 97% higher among men than among women.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 53% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 56,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Illinois in 1999, including 7,800 new cases of lung cancer, 6,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 7,700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 8,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,200 Illinois residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 532,582 adults in Illinois had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,730 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 6,105 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 116% higher among blacks and 56% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Illinois Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (139.4 per 100,000 in Illinois and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.6 per 100,000 in Illinois and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Illinois: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 26% of men and 21% of women in Illinois.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 43% of Hispanics, compared with 25% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of men and 72% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks and 55% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

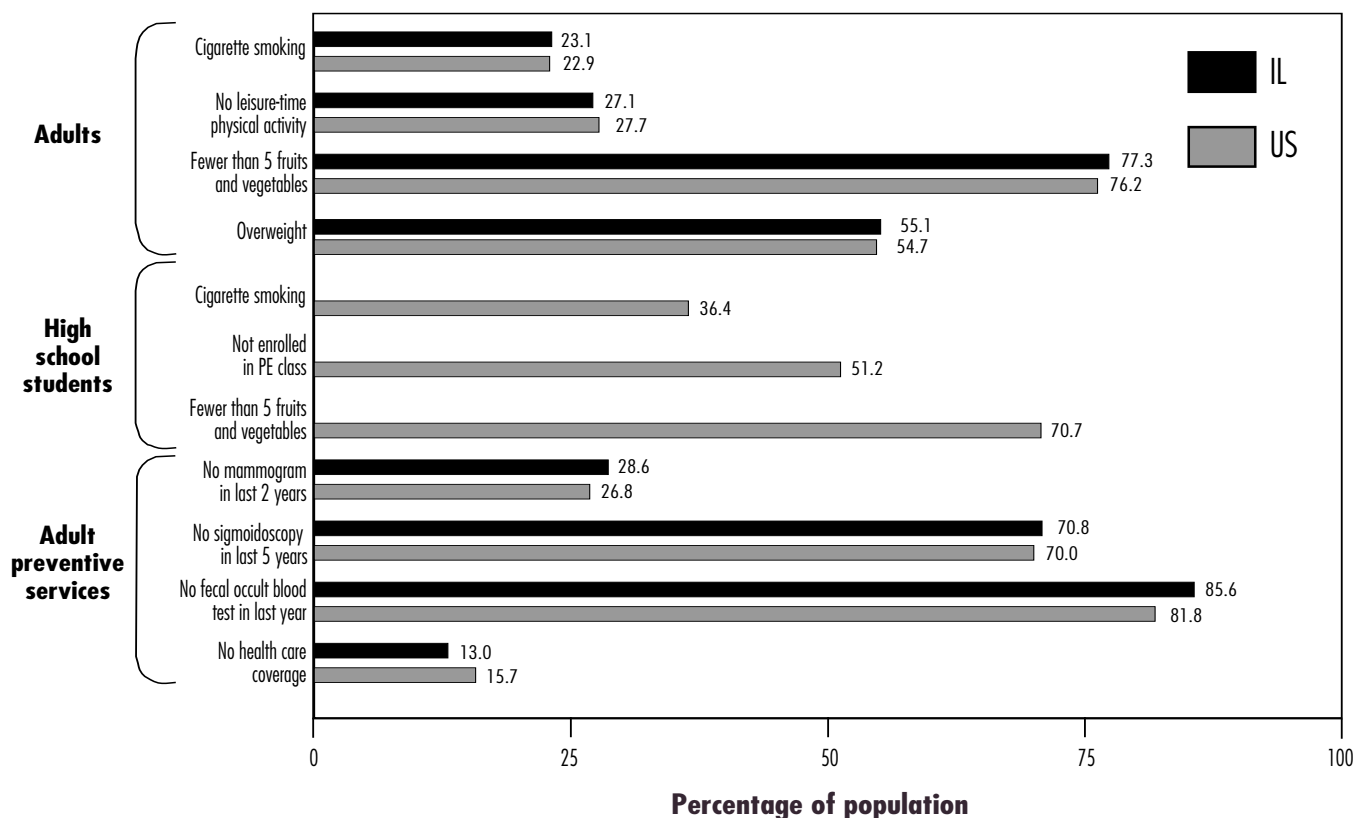
The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Illinois.

## Preventive Services

- Illinois was in the highest quartile of states for women aged 50 years or older reporting not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among all states, Illinois had the eighth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 22% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, compared with 10% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Illinois Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Indiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Indiana, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Indiana had the ninth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 11,402 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 30% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

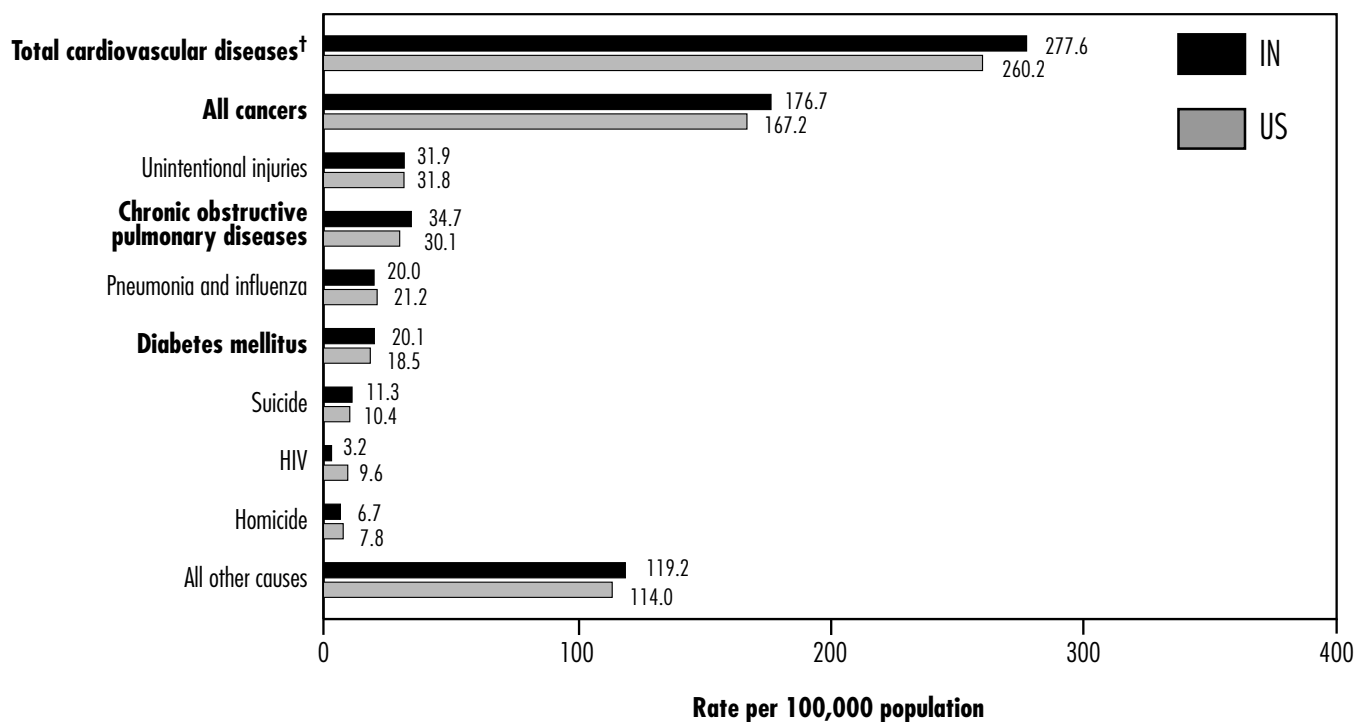
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Indiana.
- Of all states, Indiana had the eighth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the tenth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- Rates of death due to colorectal cancer were 79% higher among blacks than among whites.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 27,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Indiana in 1999, including 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates 12,900 Indiana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 222,257 adults in Indiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,490 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,088 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 155% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Indiana Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (145.4 per 100,000 in Indiana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.8 per 100,000 in Indiana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Indiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Indiana had the tenth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 44% of Hispanics, 31% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 80% of men and 74% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 74% of blacks and 55% of whites were overweight.

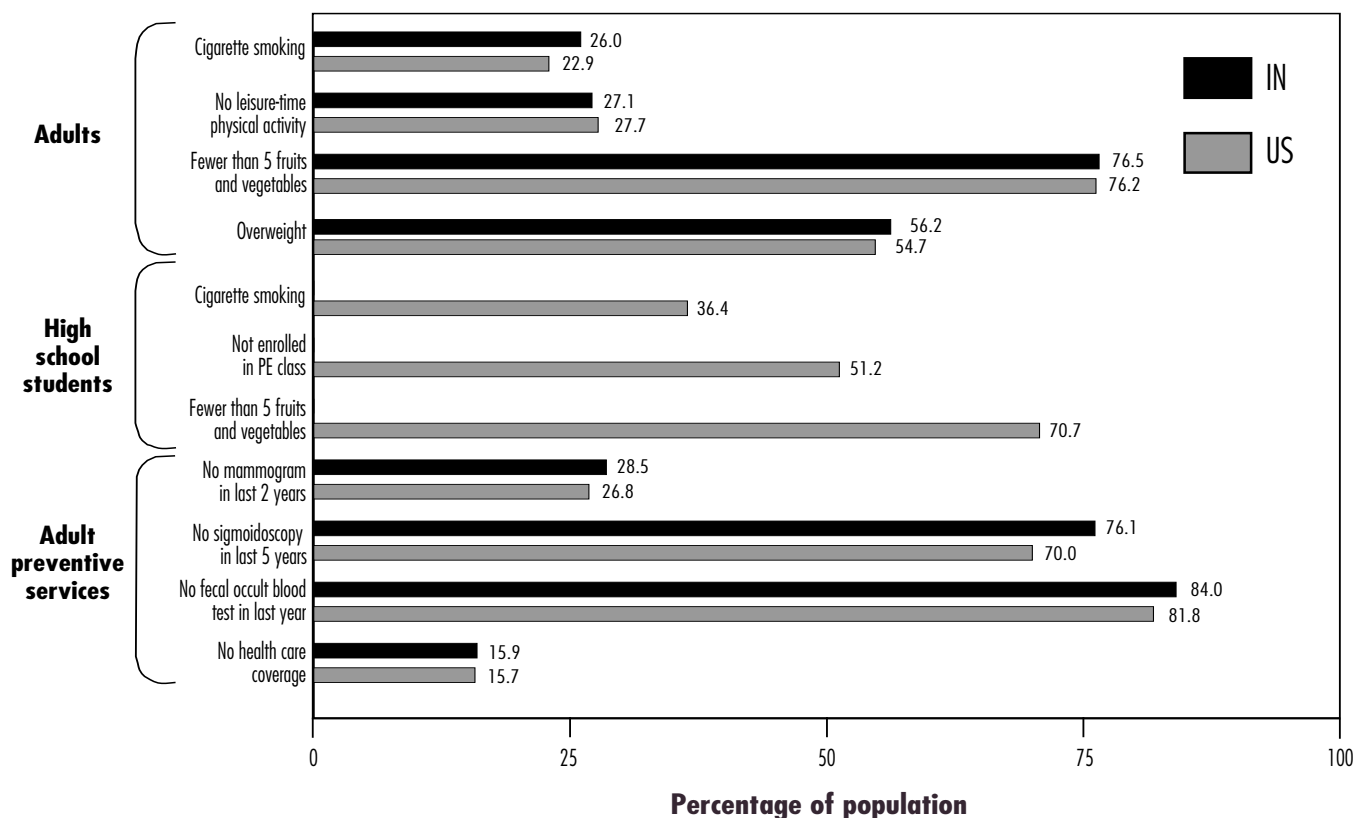
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Indiana.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Indiana had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 86% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 26% of Hispanics, 22% of blacks, and 15% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Indiana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Iowa: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, 12,387 deaths in Iowa were due to cardiovascular diseases.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,230 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,274 deaths.

## Cancer

- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Iowa.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Iowa in 1999,

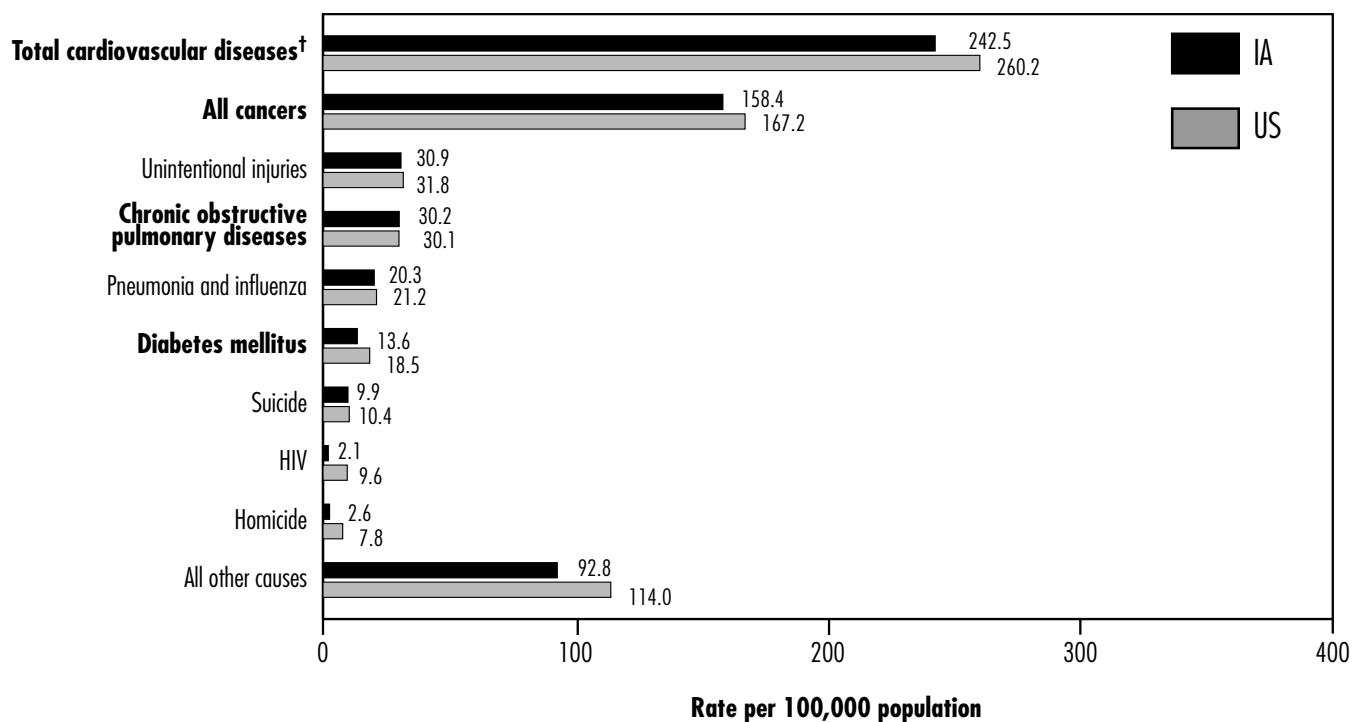
including 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,600 Iowa residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 99,960 adults in Iowa had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 605 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,650 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Iowa Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (124.3 per 100,000 in Iowa and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.5 per 100,000 in Iowa and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Iowa: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 23% of whites in Iowa.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 37% of blacks, 29% of Hispanics, and 27% of whites.
- Of all states, Iowa had the eighth highest percentage of residents who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of blacks, 57% of whites, and 44% of Hispanics were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

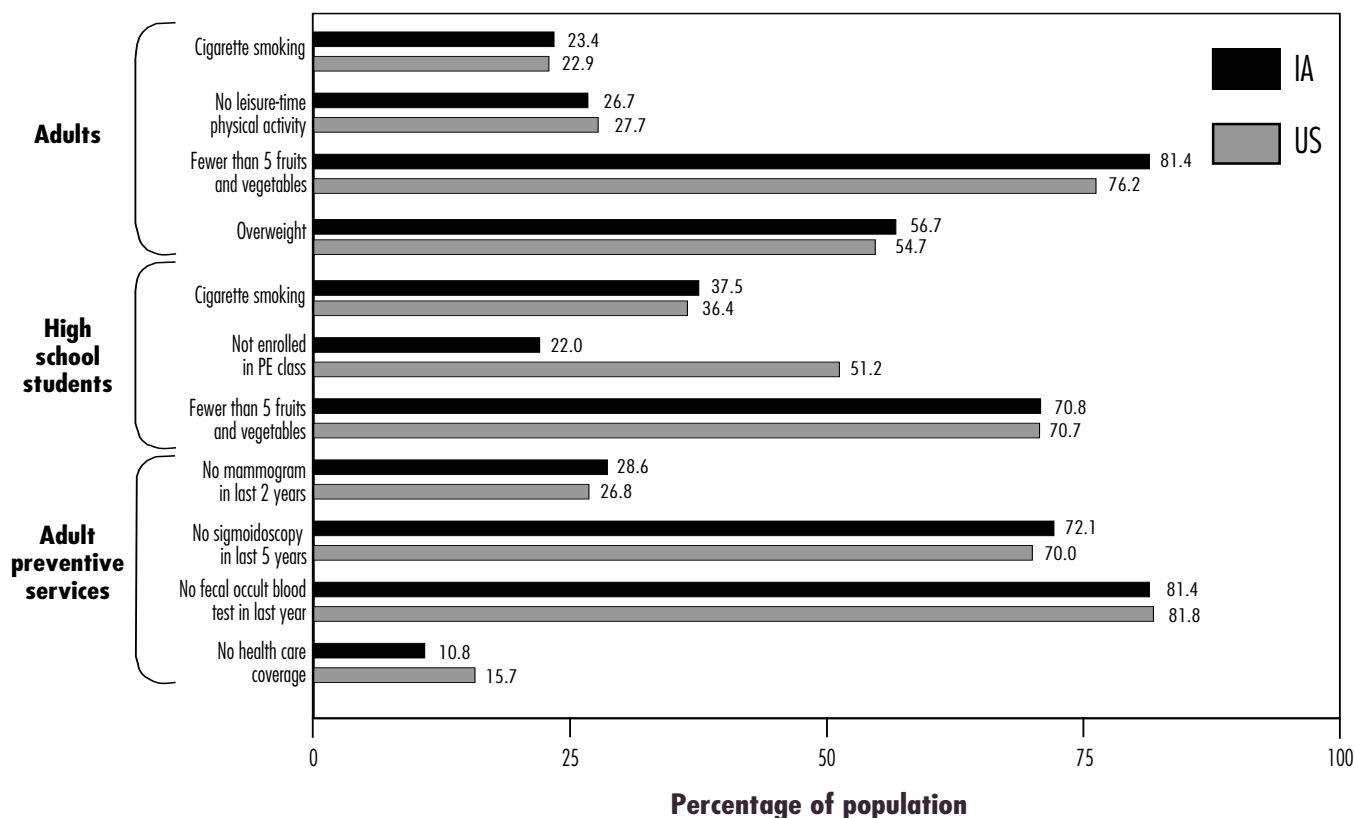
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of male and 35% of female students in Iowa.
- More than 20% of both male and female students were not enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 73% of female and 68% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 29% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- More than 80% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Iowa Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Kansas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Kansas, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 4,539 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 1,878 deaths.

## Cancer

- In 1996, cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Kansas.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Kansas in 1999, including 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,200 new cases

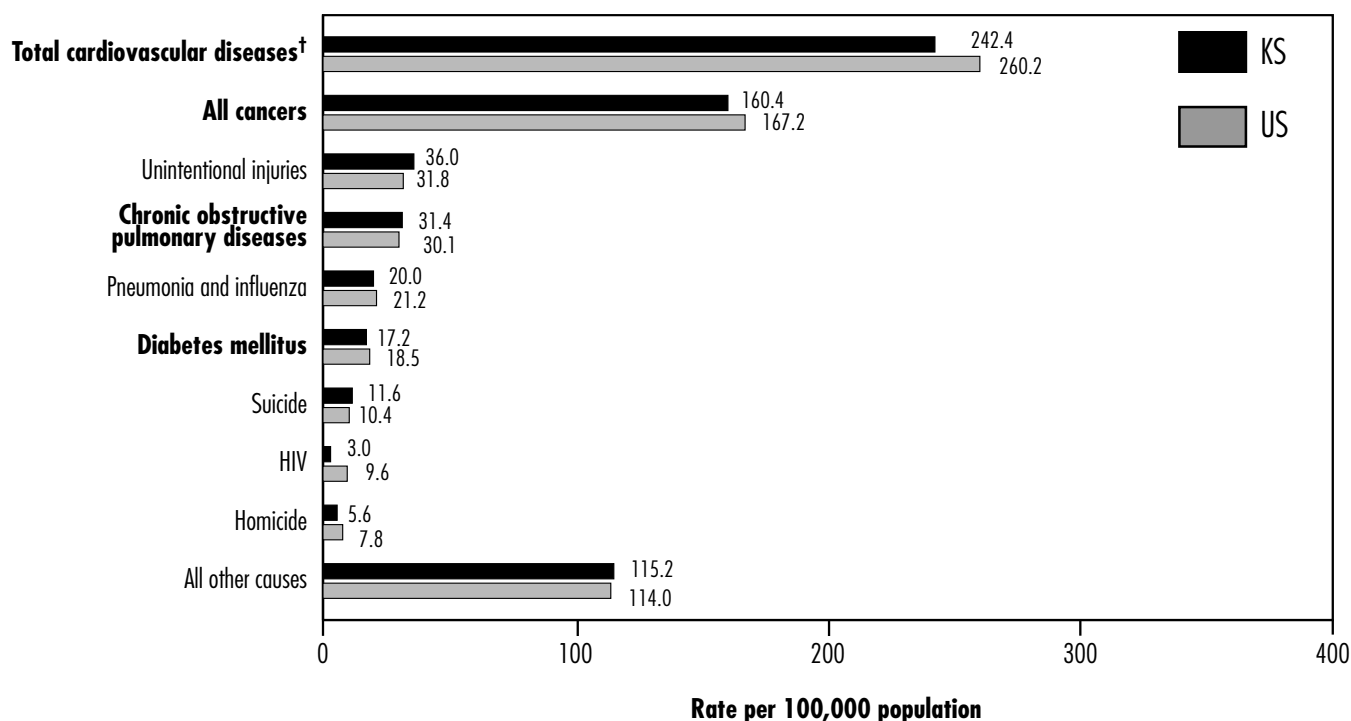
of colorectal cancer, 1,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,600 Kansas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 72,015 adults in Kansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 603 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,168 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 205% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Kansas Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (114.8 per 100,000 in Kansas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.8 per 100,000 in Kansas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Kansas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 23% of men and 19% of women in Kansas.
- Of all states, Kansas had the sixth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of blacks and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 59% of Hispanics, and 55% of whites were overweight.

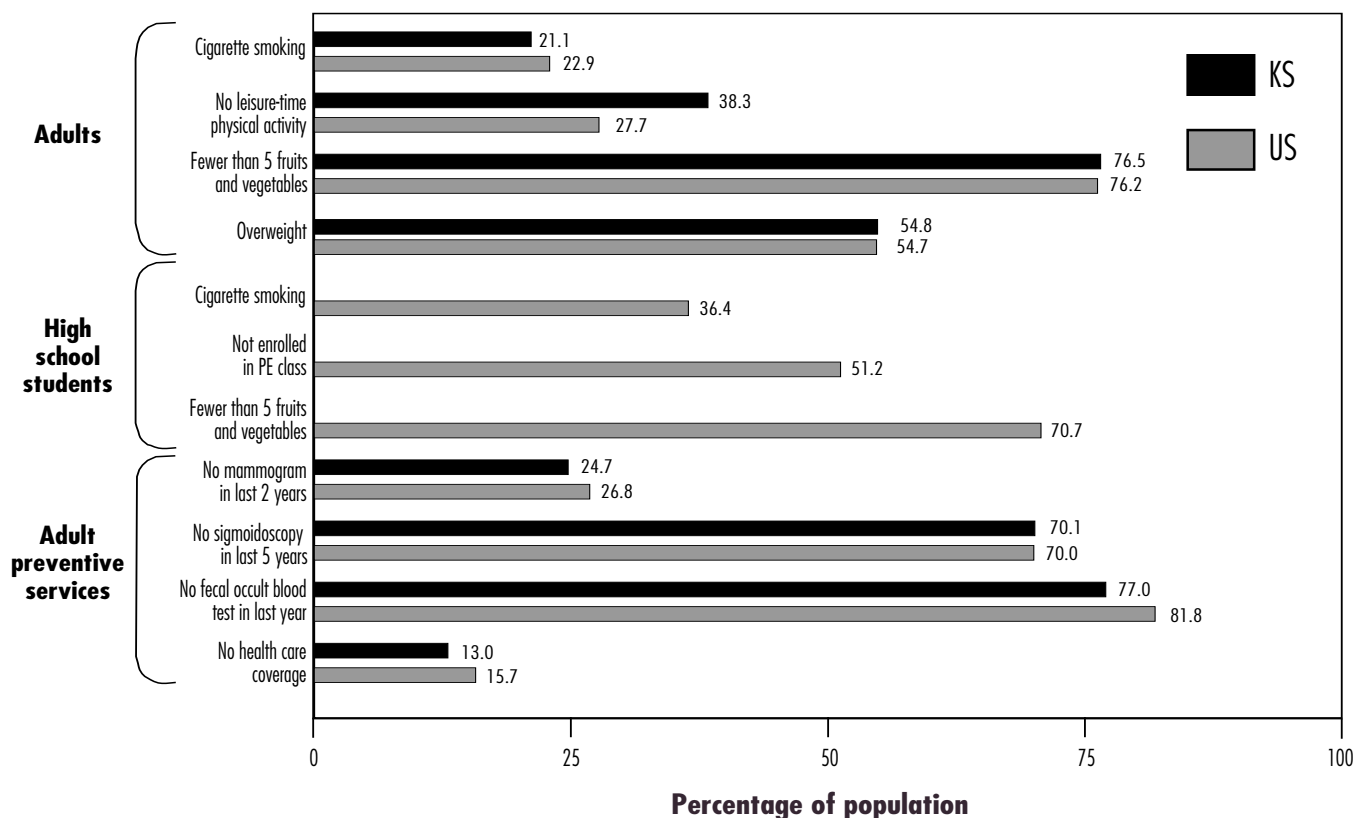
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Kansas.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- More than 75% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 22% of blacks, 22% of Hispanics, and 11% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Kansas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Kentucky: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Kentucky had the eighth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Kentucky, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the seventh highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 20% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 2,584 deaths.

## Cancer

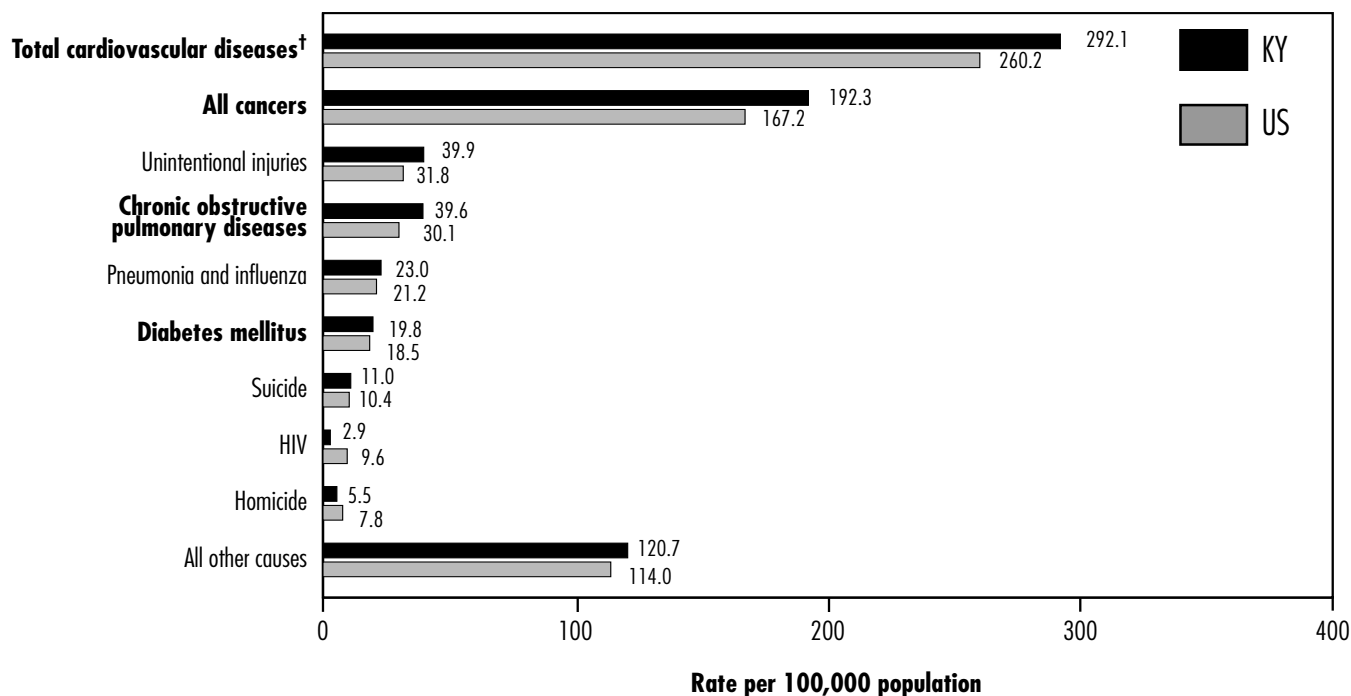
- Of all states, Kentucky had the third highest rate of death due to all cancers, the highest due to lung cancer, and the fifth highest due to colorectal cancer in 1996.
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Kentucky in 1999, including 3,500 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,500 Kentucky residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 127,958 adults in Kentucky had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 977 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,697 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 137% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Kentucky Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (146.3 per 100,000 in Kentucky and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.0 per 100,000 in Kentucky and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Kentucky: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Kentucky had the highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Kentucky had the fourth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, Kentucky had the second highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Kentucky had the sixth highest percentage of overweight adults.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

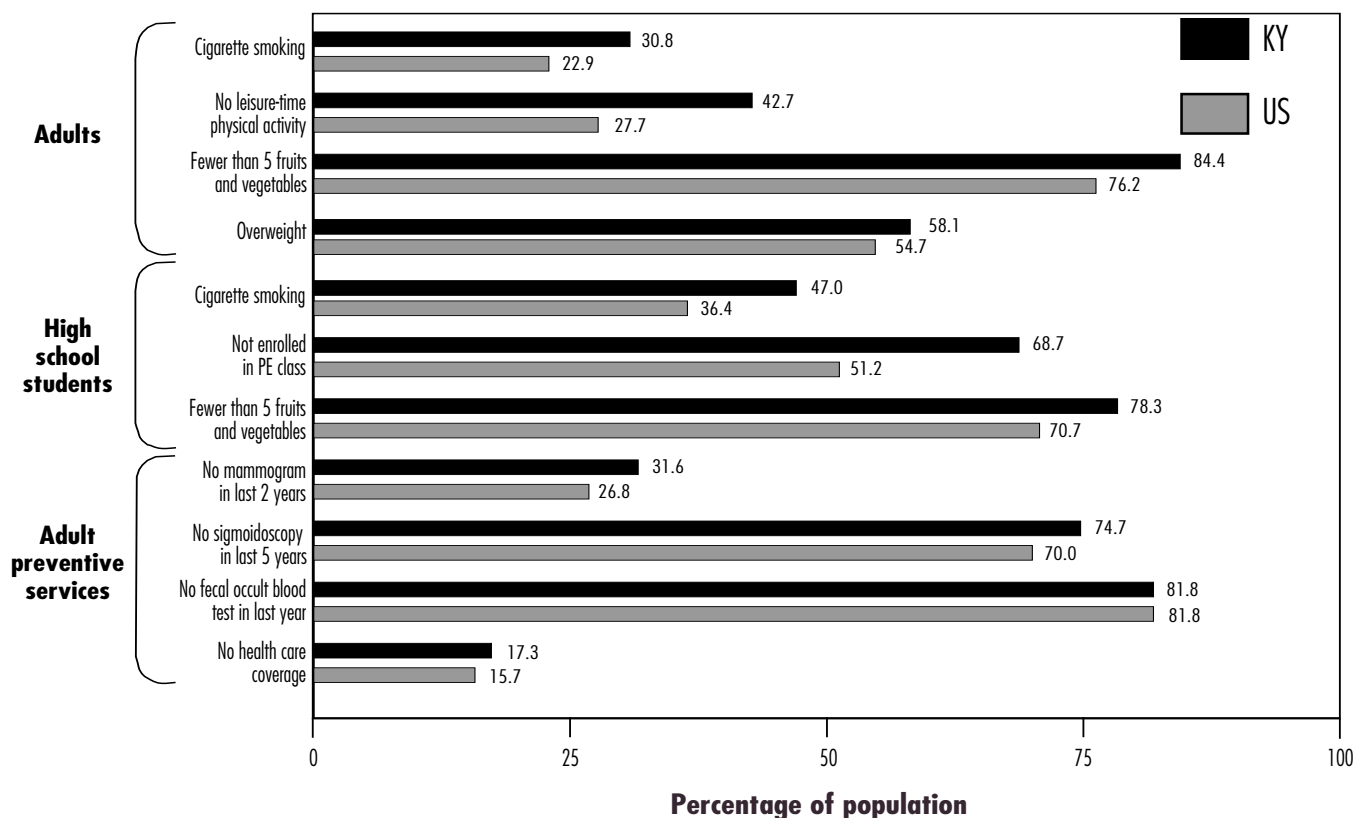
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 48% of male and 45% of female students in Kentucky.
- Seventy percent of white and 58% of black students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 74% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Kentucky had the fourth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Kentucky had the seventh highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of whites and 72% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 26% of blacks, and 17% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Kentucky Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Louisiana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Louisiana had the ninth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,571 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the seventh highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

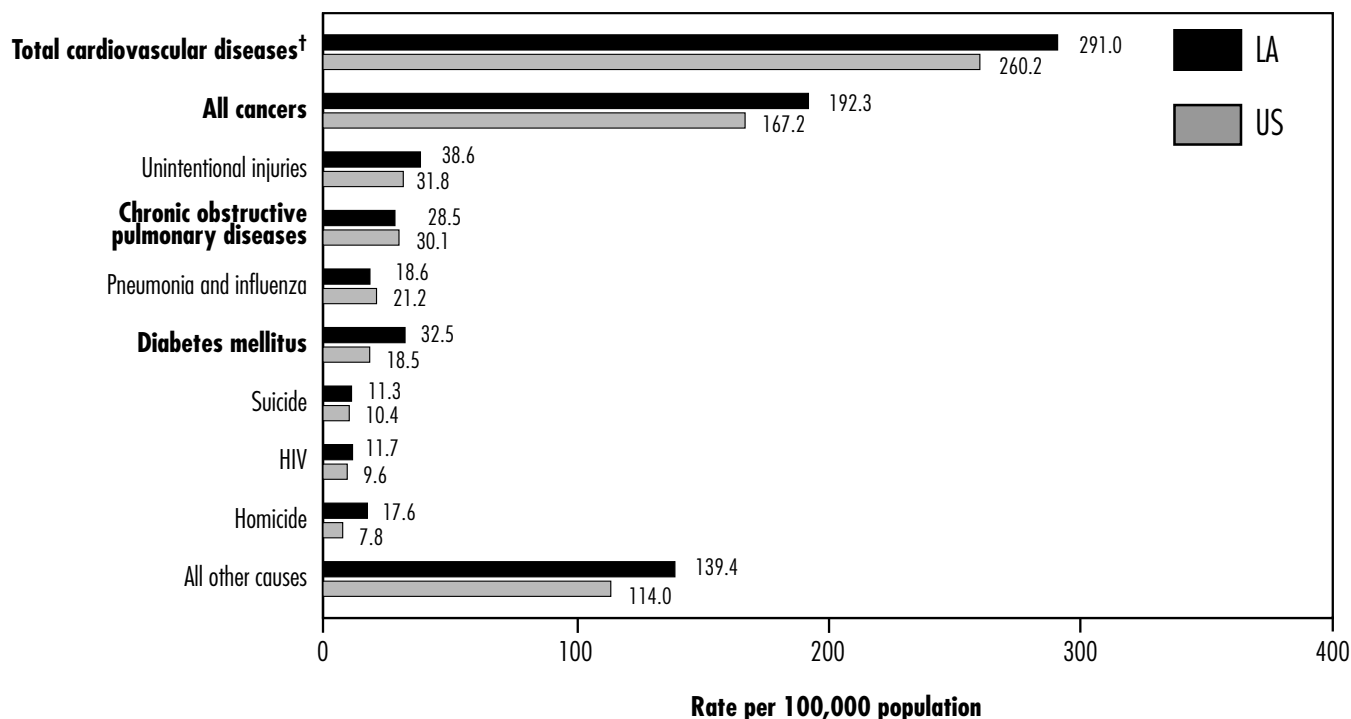
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Louisiana in 1996.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the fourth highest rate of death due to all cancers, the fifth highest due to lung cancer, and the tenth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Louisiana in 1999, including 3,000 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,400 Louisiana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 187,297 adults in Louisiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,624 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,282 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Louisiana Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (127.8 per 100,000 in Louisiana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (48.0 per 100,000 in Louisiana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Louisiana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, Louisiana was in the highest quartile of states for the percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking.
- Thirty-five percent of women and 29% of men reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Louisiana had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

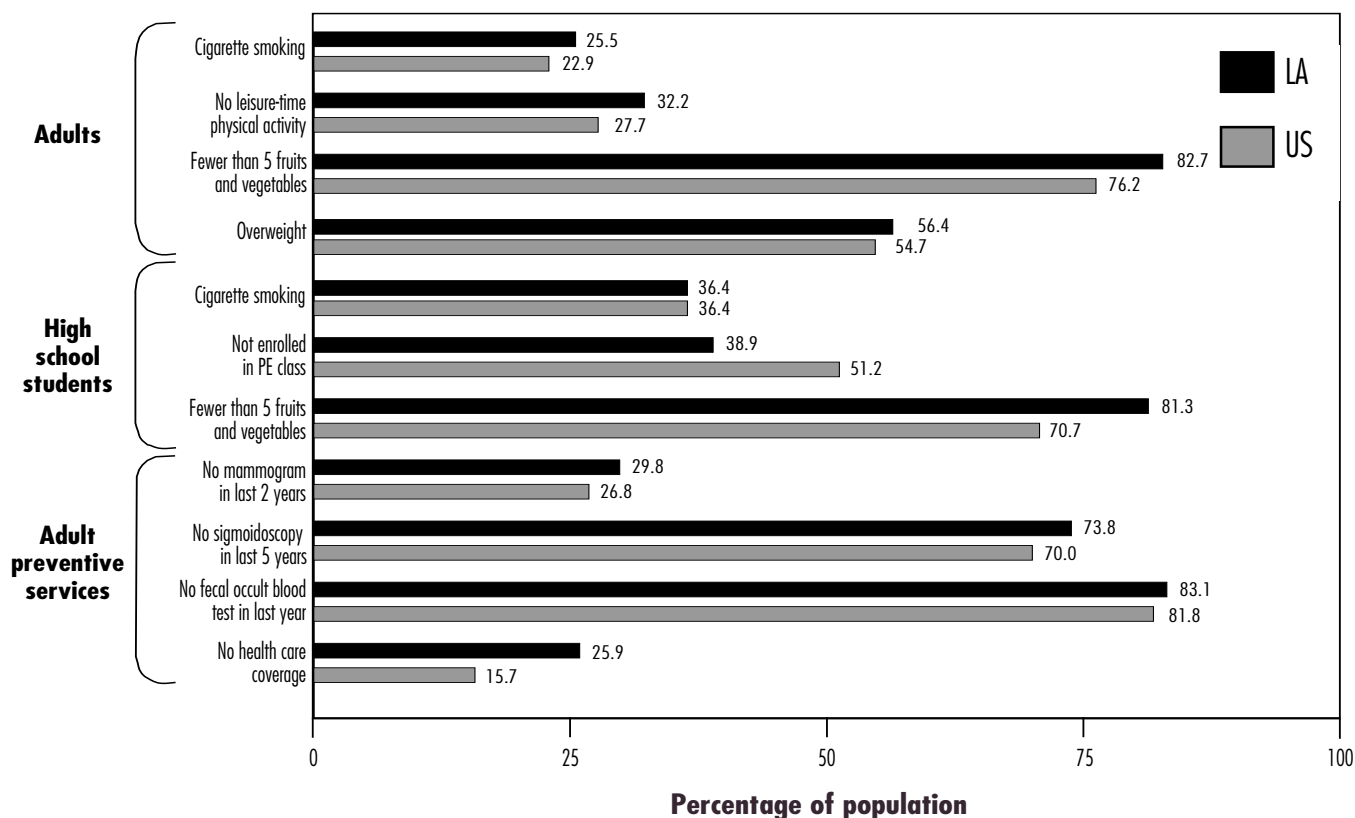
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 47% of whites and 38% of Hispanics in Louisiana, compared with 19% of blacks.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 45% of male and 34% of female students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of female and 78% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Louisiana had the seventh highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of whites and 71% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 84% of whites and 78% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Louisiana had the second highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Louisiana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Maine: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Maine in 1996, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 4,602 deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease was responsible for 2,254 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 731 deaths.

## Cancer

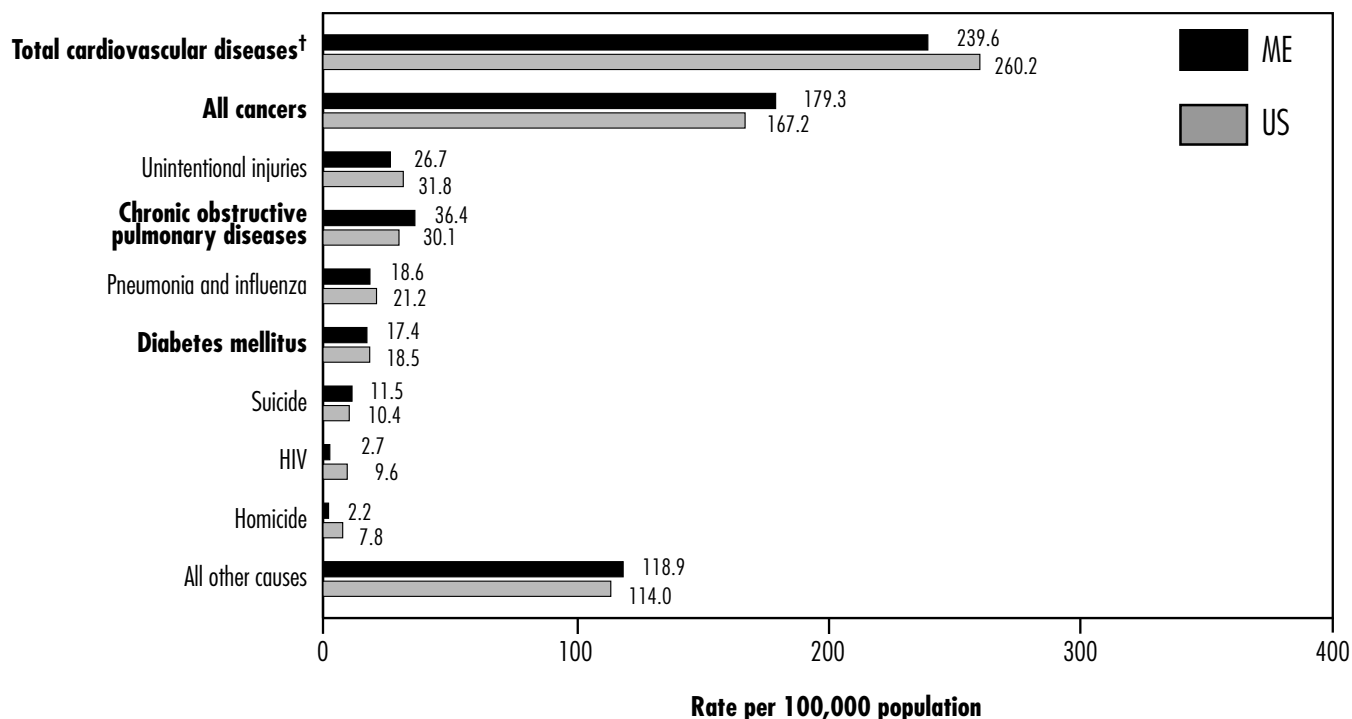
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Maine in 1996.
- Of all states, Maine had the tenth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the ninth highest rate of death due to lung cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Maine in 1999, including 1,100 new cases of lung cancer, 700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,200 Maine residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 39,210 adults in Maine had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 303 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 667 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Maine Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (120.6 per 100,000 in Maine and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.4 per 100,000 in Maine and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Maine: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of women and 21% of men in Maine.
- Twenty-nine percent of women and 27% of men reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of men were overweight, compared with 47% of women.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

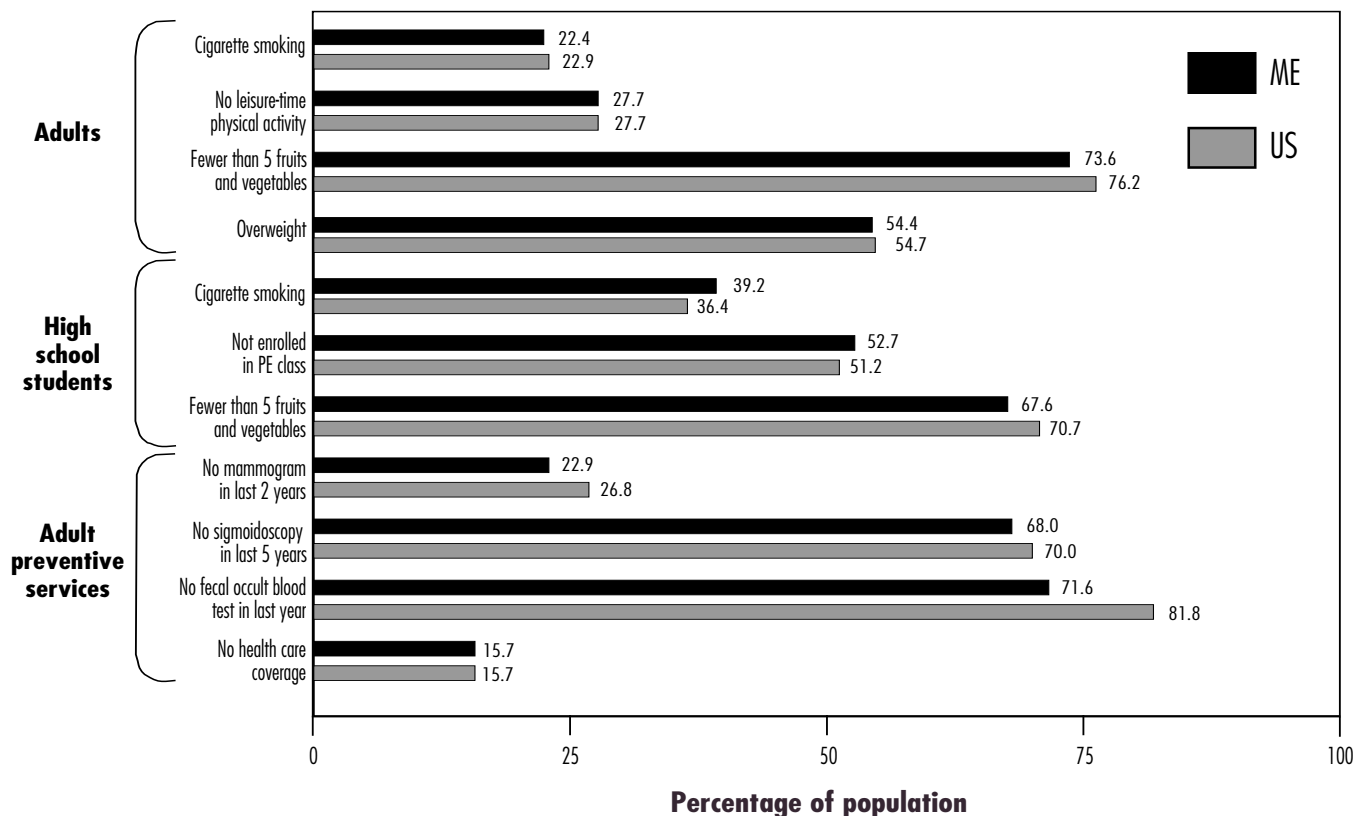
- In 1997, 41% of female and 38% of male students in Maine reported smoking cigarettes.
- Forty-nine percent of female and 45% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 69% of female and 66% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of women and 66% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of men and 69% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- No health care coverage was reported by 16% of adults aged 18–64 years.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Maine Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Maryland: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Maryland in 1996, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 15,573 deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,747 deaths, or 16% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 2,648 deaths.

## Cancer

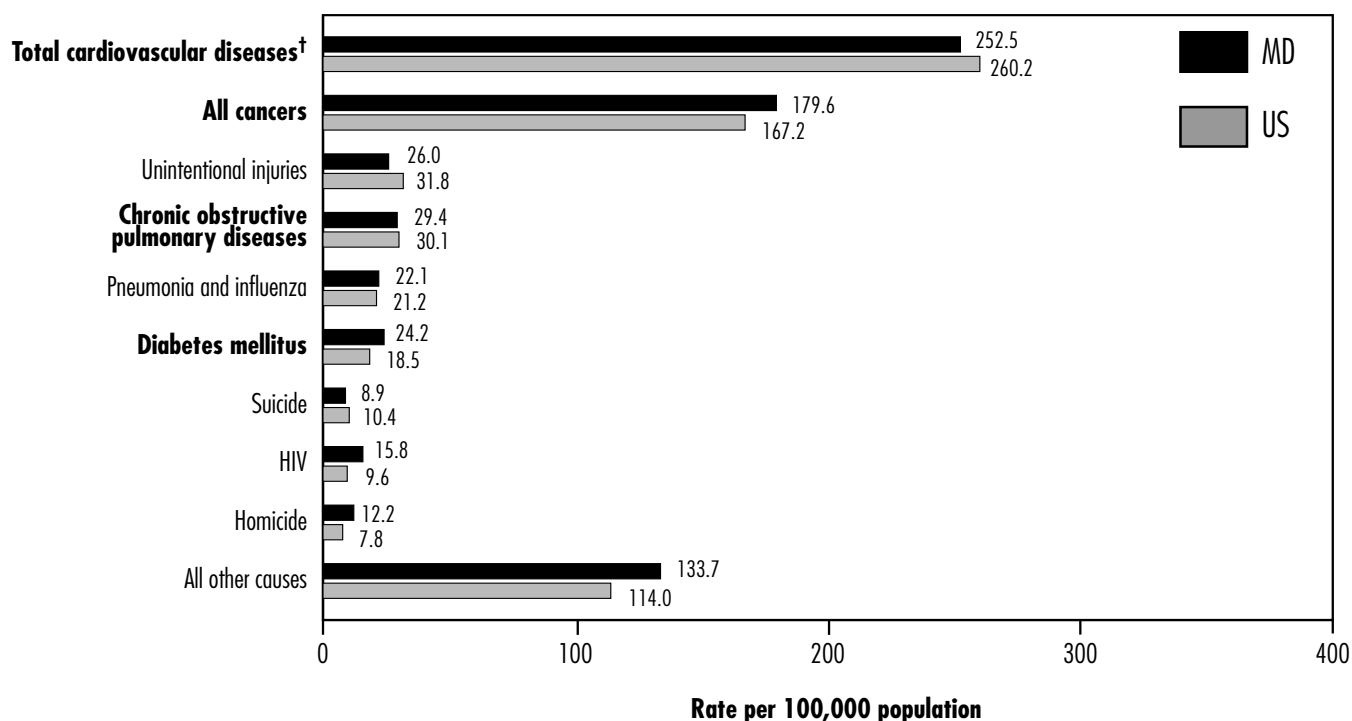
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Maryland in 1996.
- Of all states, Maryland had the ninth highest rate of death due to all cancers, the sixth highest due to colorectal cancer, and the eighth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 22,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Maryland in 1999, including 3,200 new cases of lung cancer, 2,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,400 Maryland residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 191,827 adults in Maryland had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Maryland had the fifth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,413 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,026 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Maryland Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.4 per 100,000 in Maryland and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.5 per 100,000 in Maryland and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Maryland: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 29% of Hispanics and 22% of whites in Maryland.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 29% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 26% of blacks, and 18% of whites.
- Seventy-five percent of men and 66% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 69% of blacks were overweight, compared with 51% of Hispanics, 51% of whites, and 42% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

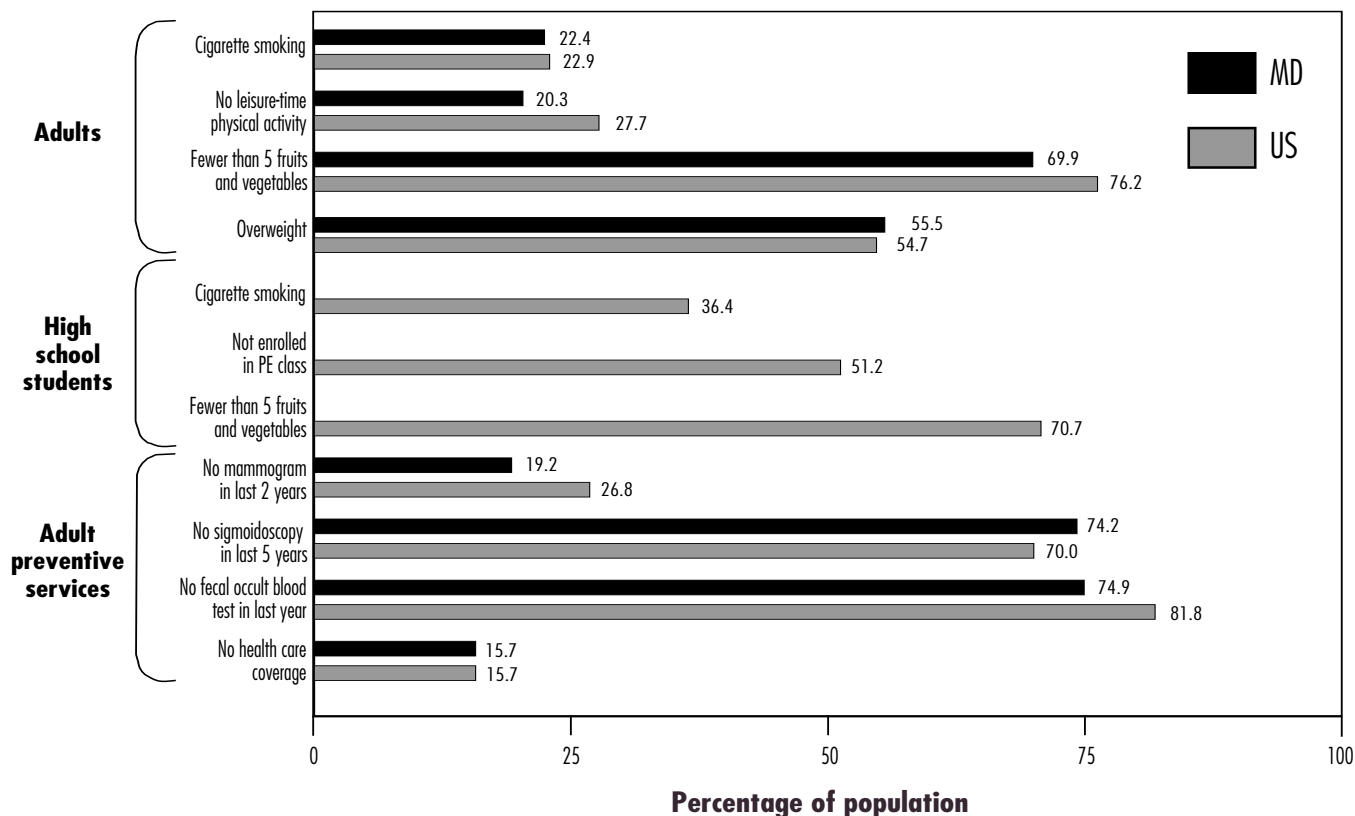
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Maryland.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Maryland had the tenth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Seventy-five percent of men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 22% of blacks, 22% of Hispanics, and 12% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Maryland Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Massachusetts: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 21,657 deaths in Massachusetts in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 10,634 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,358 deaths.

## Cancer

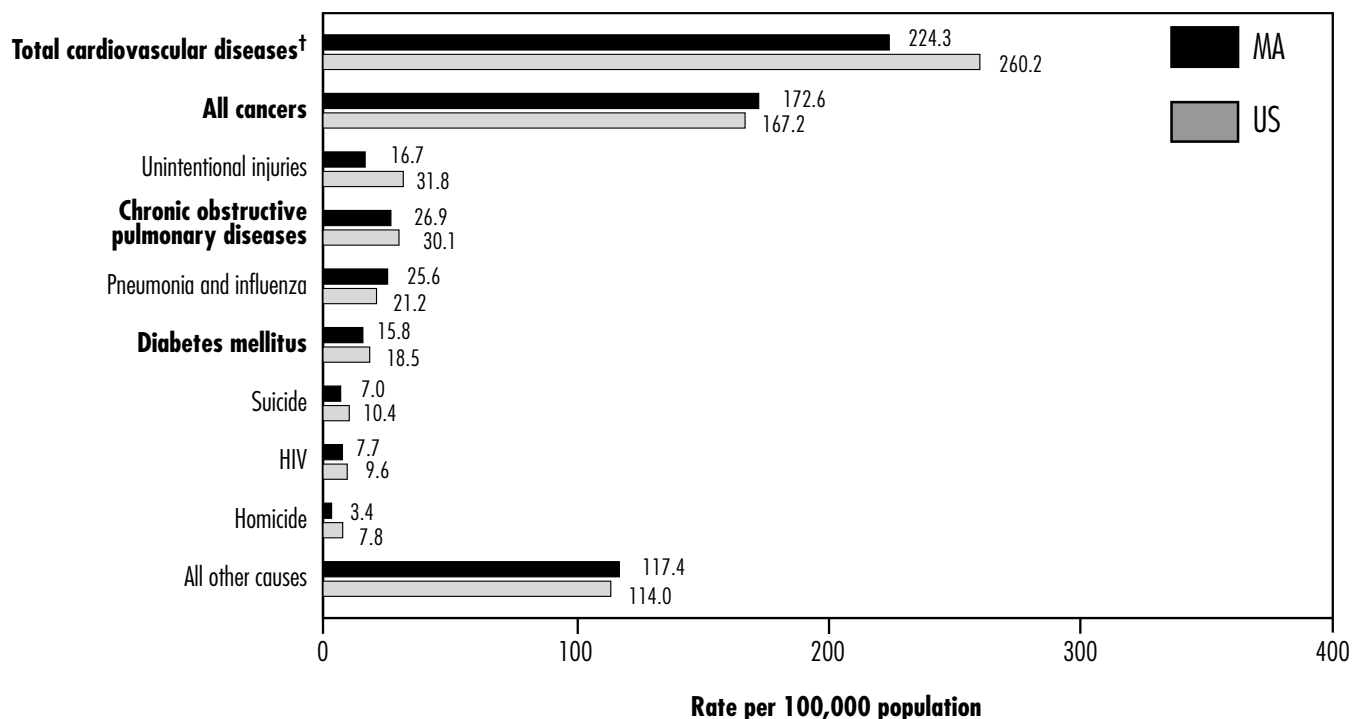
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Massachusetts in 1996.
- Of all states, Massachusetts had the tenth highest death rate due to colorectal cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 30,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Massachusetts in 1999, including 4,100 new cases of lung cancer, 3,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 14,200 Massachusetts residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 214,652 adults in Massachusetts had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,354 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,995 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Massachusetts Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (112.6 per 100,000 in Massachusetts and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (32.7 per 100,000 in Massachusetts and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Massachusetts: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 21% of whites in Massachusetts.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 35% of Hispanics, 33% of blacks, 28% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 25% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of Hispanics, 71% of blacks, and 69% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 50% of whites, and 47% of Hispanics were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

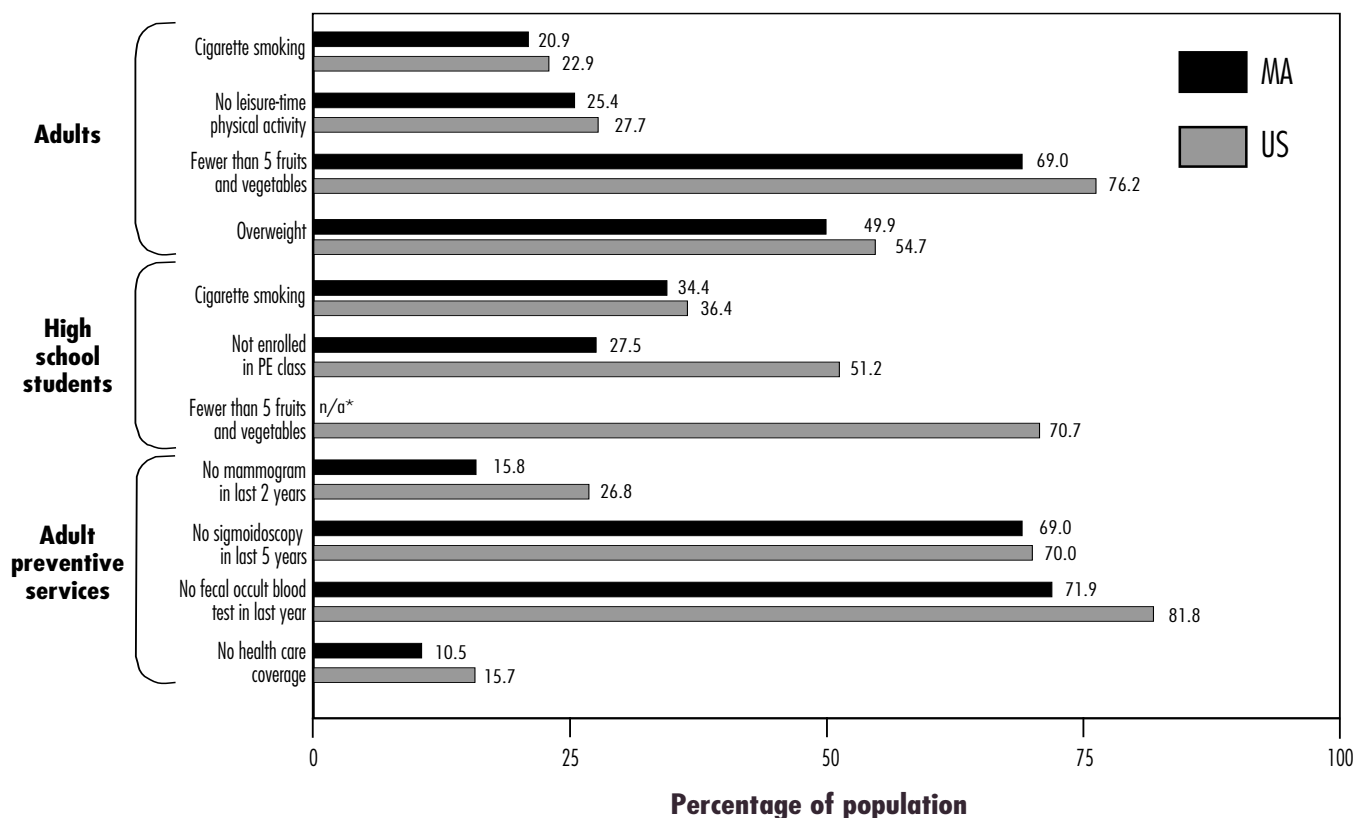
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 38% of whites, 25% of blacks, and 19% of Hispanics in Massachusetts.

- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 40% of blacks, compared with 25% of whites.

## Preventive Services

- Sixteen percent of women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women, compared with 59% of men, reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of men and 66% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 27% of Hispanics, compared with 11% of blacks, 10% of whites, and 8% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Massachusetts Compared With United States



\*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.

CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Michigan: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Michigan in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 18,062 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke accounted for 5,755 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Michigan in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 44,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Michigan in 1999,

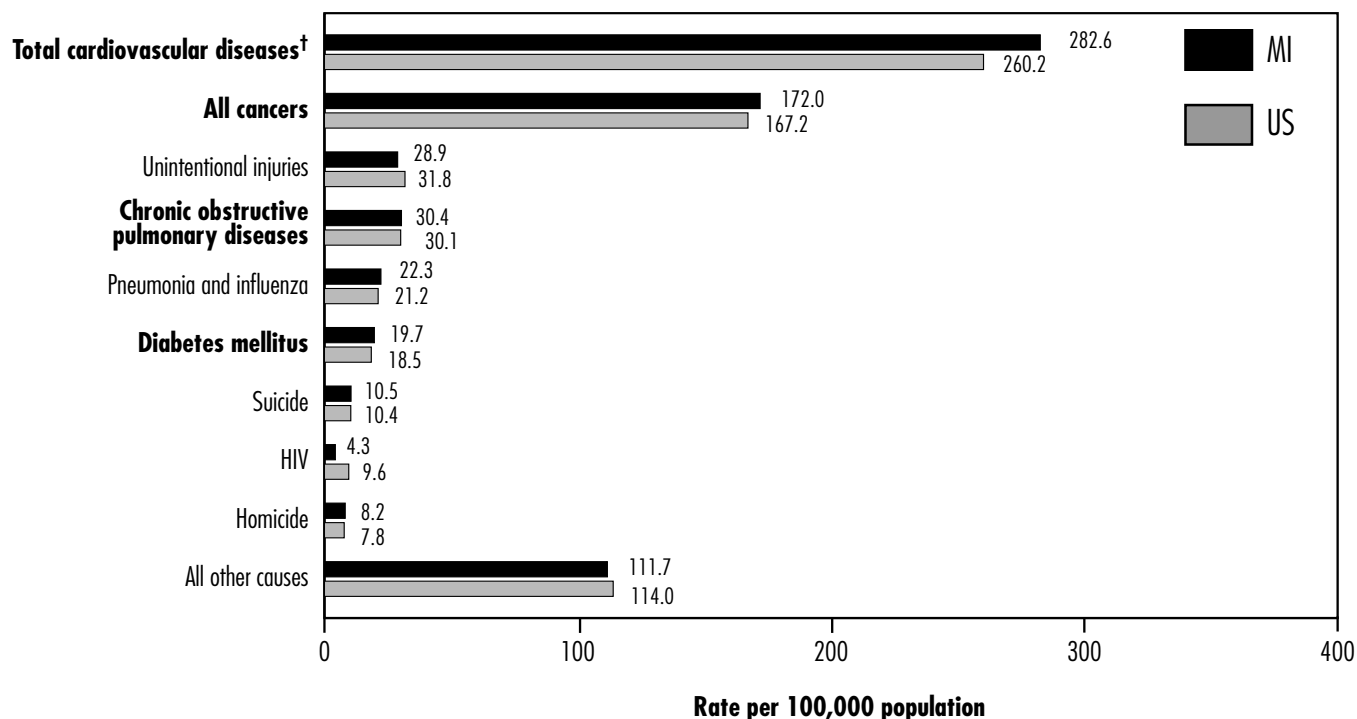
including 6,400 new cases of lung cancer, 4,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 6,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 6,500 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 20,400 Michigan residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 397,445 adults in Michigan had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,352 deaths in Michigan and a contributing cause of an additional 5,081 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Michigan Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (141.2 per 100,000 in Michigan and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.4 per 100,000 in Michigan and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Michigan: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Michigan had the fourth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of blacks, 20% of whites, and 12% of Hispanics.
- Seventy-six percent of Hispanics and 72% of whites reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Michigan had the seventh highest percentage of overweight adults.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

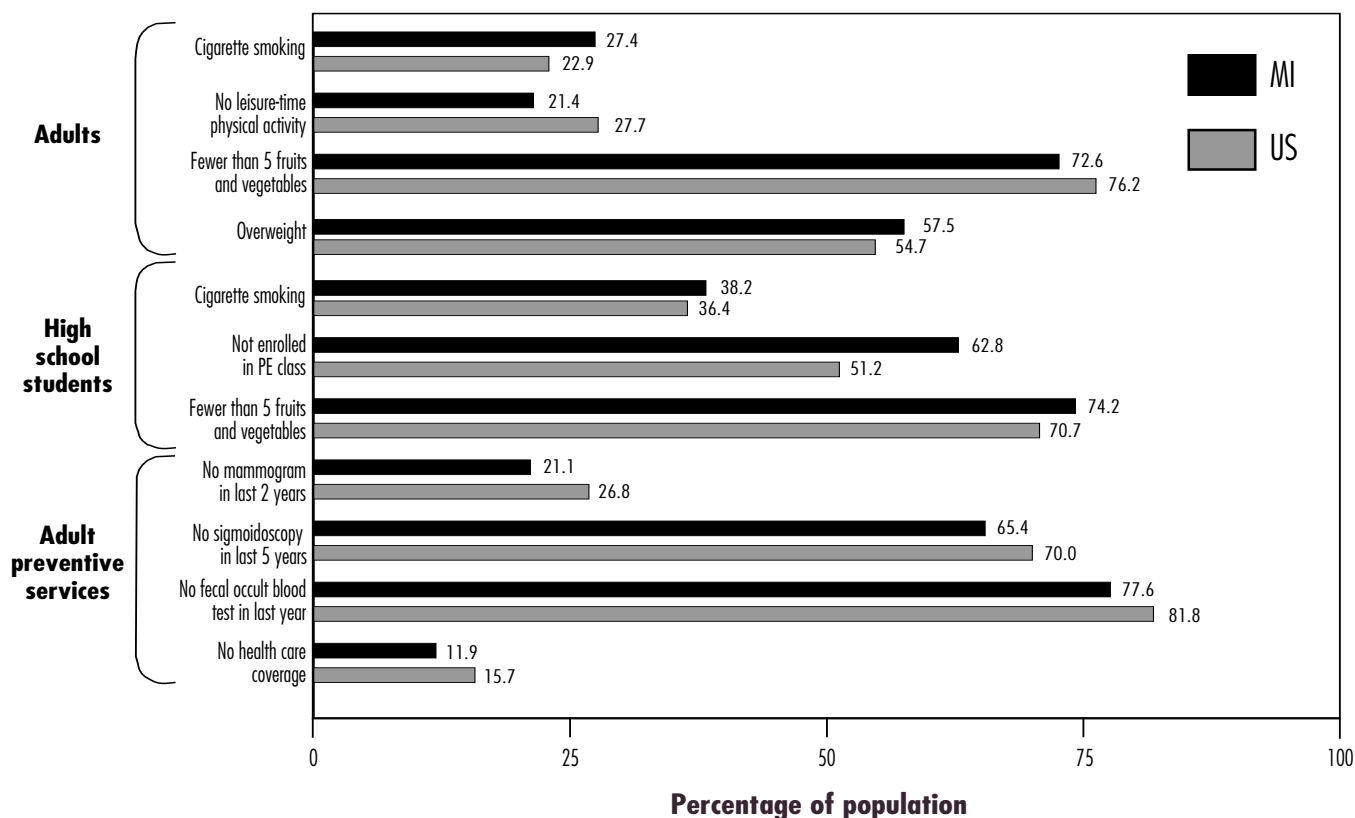
- In 1997, 41% of white and 19% of black students in Michigan reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 71% of female students, compared with 55% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of female and 72% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 21% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 67% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of blacks and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of blacks, 11% of whites, and 8% of Hispanics.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Michigan Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Minnesota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Minnesota in 1996, accounting for 14,230 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,496 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,028 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Minnesota in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 19,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Minnesota in 1999, including 2,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases

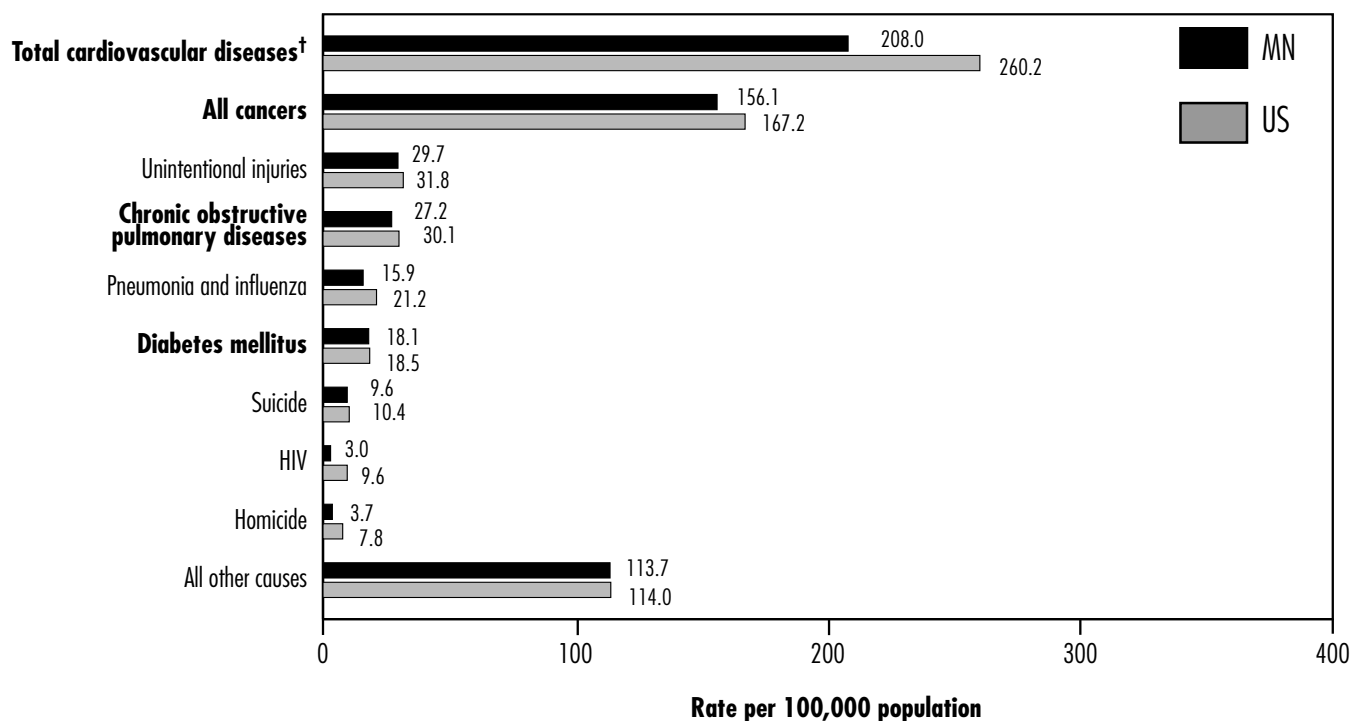
of colorectal cancer, 3,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,800 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,000 Minnesota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 129,074 adults in Minnesota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,109 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,058 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 209% higher among blacks and 449% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Minnesota Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (99.6 per 100,000 in Minnesota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.3 per 100,000 in Minnesota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Minnesota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 28% of blacks, 20% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites in Minnesota.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 30% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 26% of whites, 24% of blacks, and 19% of Hispanics.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported 80% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 68% of whites.
- Of all states, Minnesota had the second highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

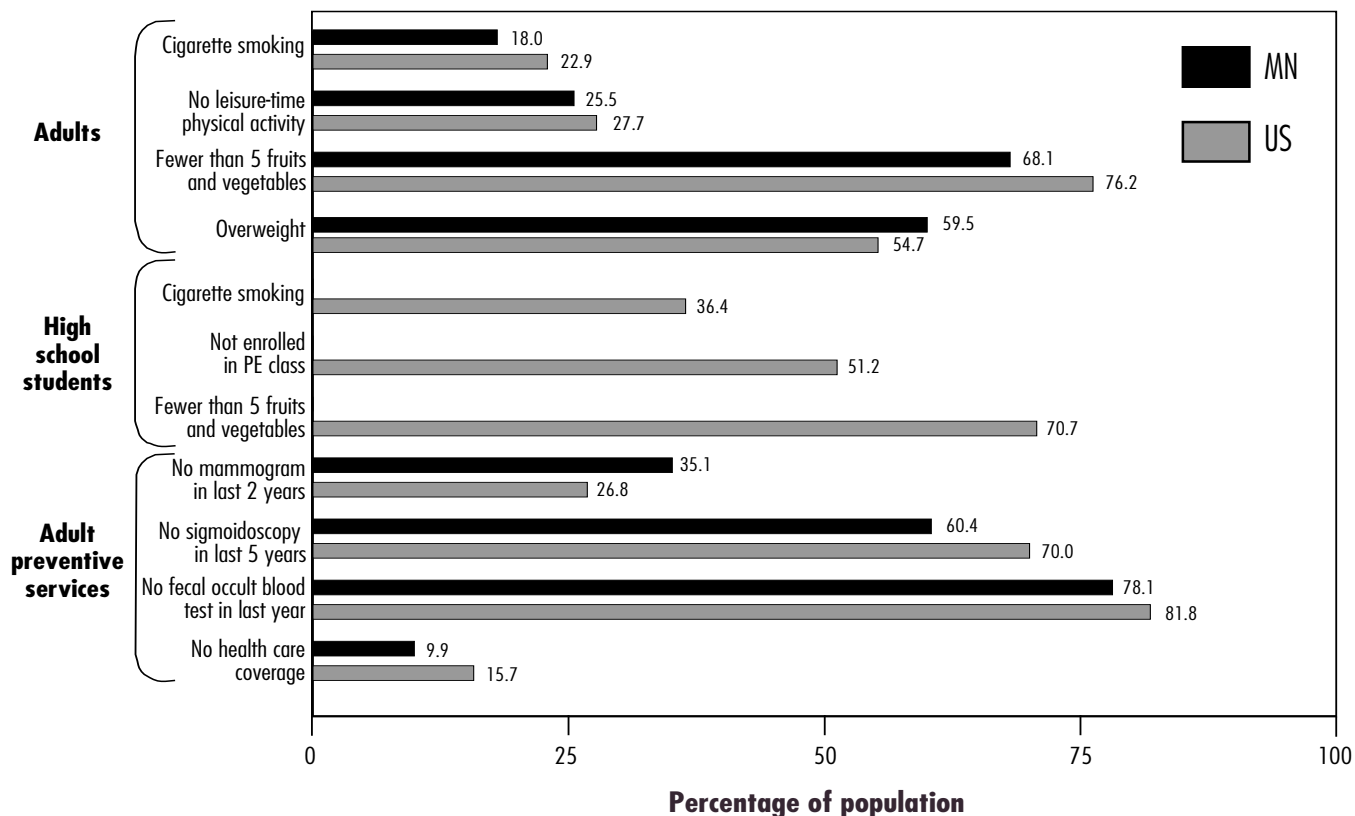
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Minnesota.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Minnesota had the highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 65% of women and 55% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- More than 75% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of blacks, 10% of whites, and 9% of Hispanics.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Minnesota Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Mississippi: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Mississippi had the highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 4,737 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 92% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the ninth highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

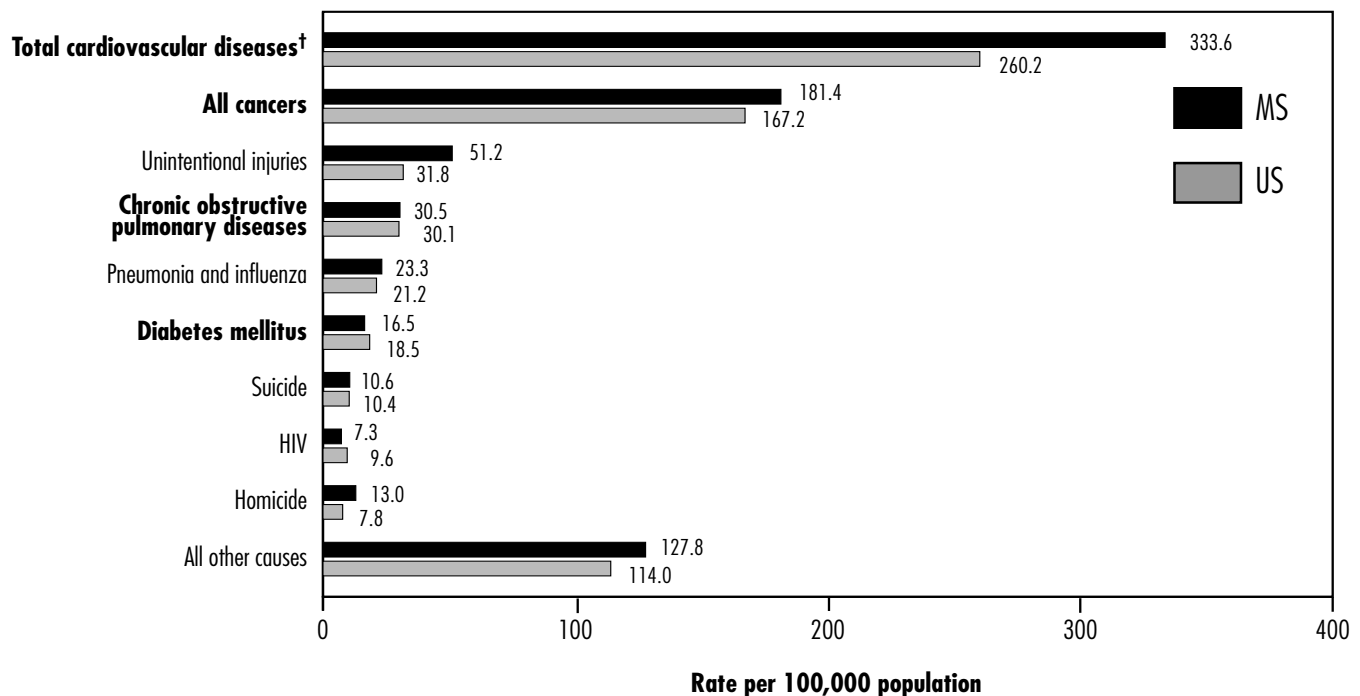
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Mississippi in 1996.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the fifth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the eighth highest due to lung cancer.

- Rates of death from lung cancer were 186% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Mississippi in 1999, including 1,800 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,000 Mississippi residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 119,464 adults in Mississippi had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 538 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,502 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 173% higher among blacks than whites.

## Causes of Death, Mississippi Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

<sup>†</sup>Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (137.7 per 100,000 in Mississippi and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.4 per 100,000 in Mississippi and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Mississippi: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 27% of men and 22% of women in Mississippi.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the tenth highest percentage of adults reporting no leisure-time physical activity.
- Mississippi had the third highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Mississippi had the third highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

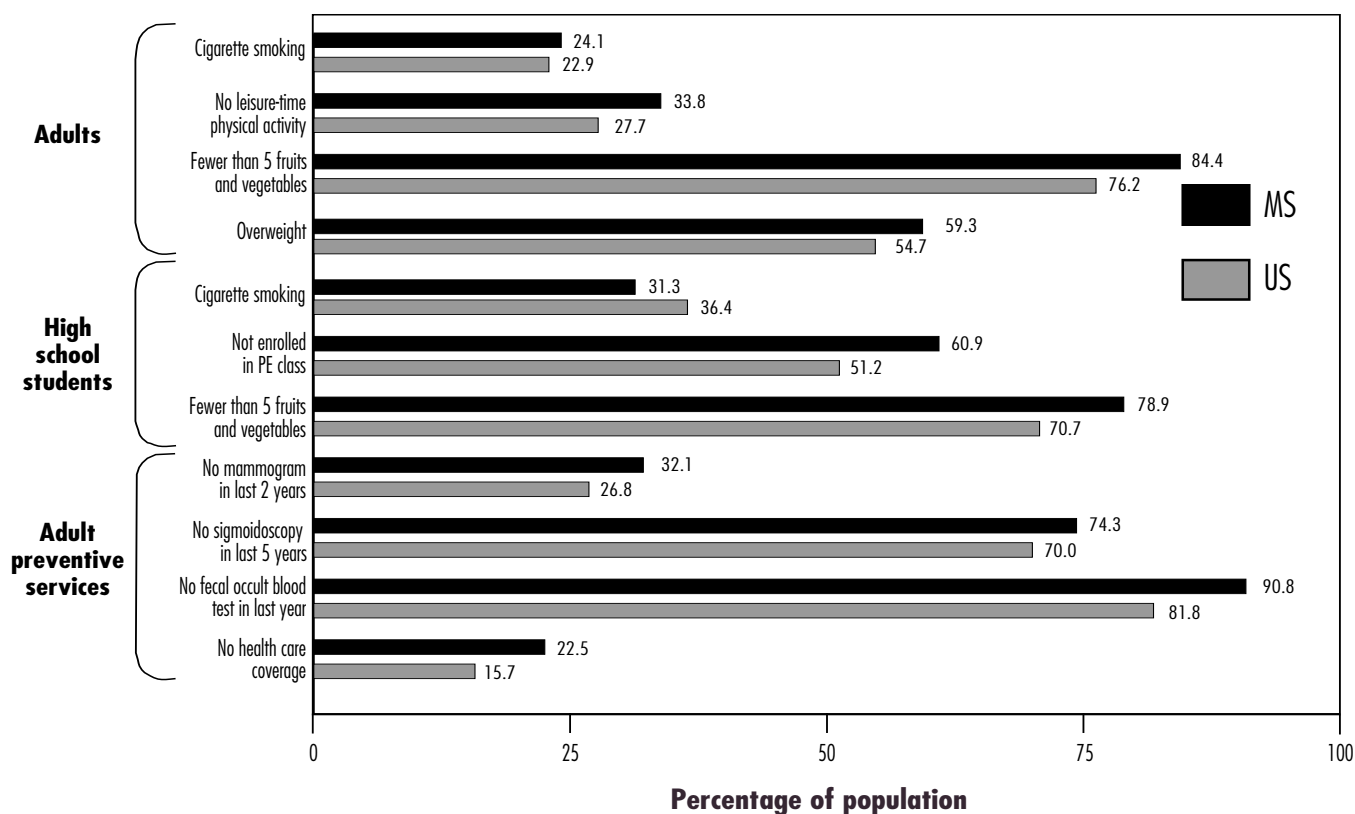
- In 1997, 44% of white and 22% of black students in Mississippi reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 71% of whites and 54% of blacks.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of whites and 77% of blacks.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Mississippi had the third highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who had not had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Mississippi had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Mississippi had the highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Mississippi had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Mississippi Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Missouri: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Missouri in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 51% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, Missouri had the fourth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,780 deaths.

## Cancer

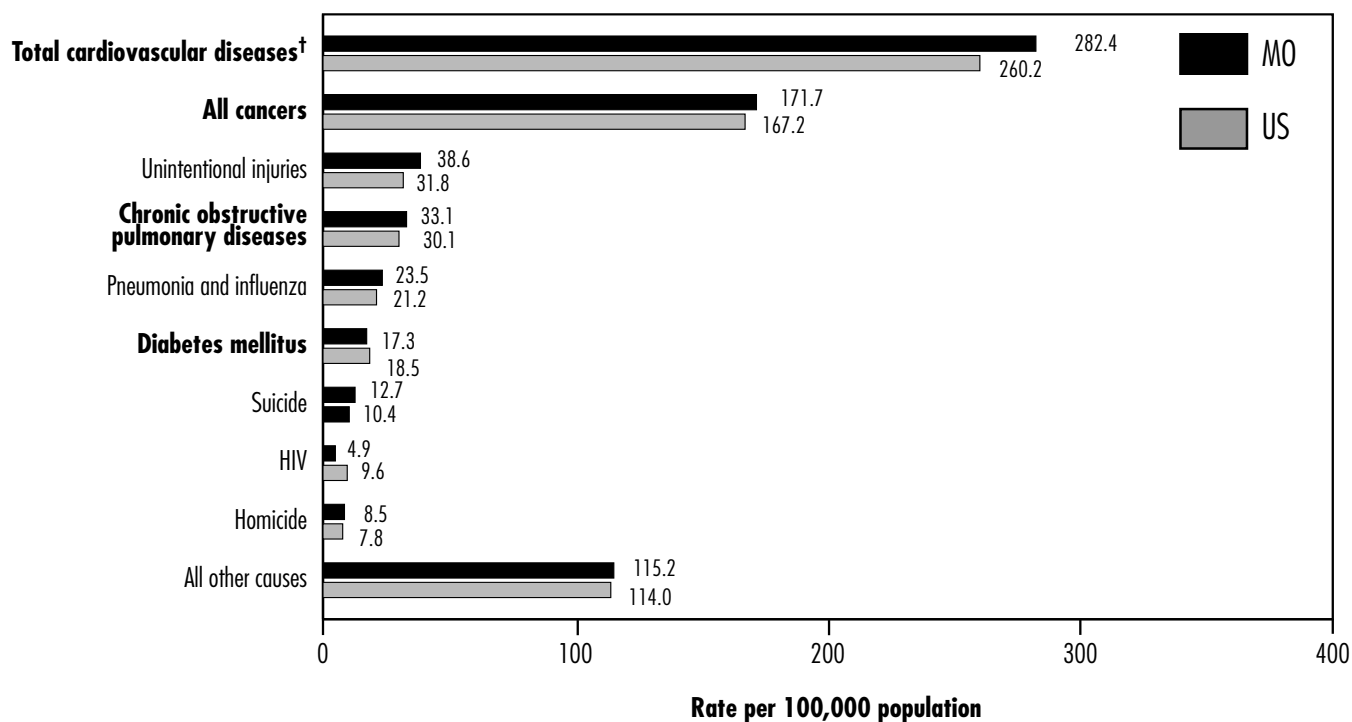
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Missouri in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 120% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 27,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Missouri in 1999, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,900 Missouri residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 175,715 adults in Missouri had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,274 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,015 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 91% higher among blacks than whites.

## Causes of Death, Missouri Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (155.7 per 100,000 in Missouri and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.6 per 100,000 in Missouri and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Missouri: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 40% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 23% of blacks in Missouri.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of blacks, 27% of whites, and 22% of Hispanics.
- Among states, Missouri had the tenth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Missouri had the tenth highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

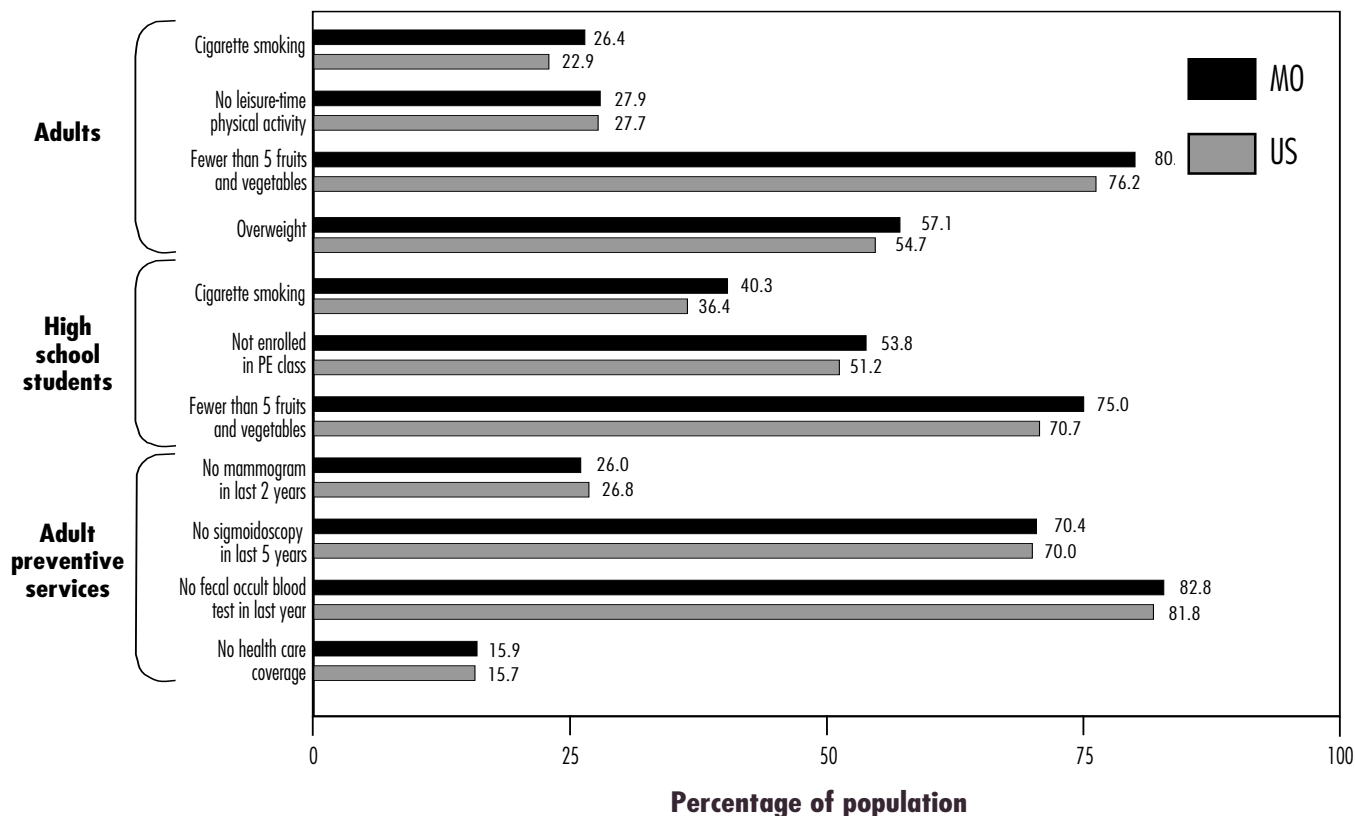
- In 1997, 43% of white and 22% of black students in Missouri reported smoking cigarettes.
- Sixty-one percent of male and 46% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 79% of female students and 71% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, whites were more than three times as likely as blacks to report not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 70% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites and 79% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 23% of blacks, 17% of Hispanics, and 15% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Missouri Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Montana: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Montana in 1996, accounting for 2,906 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,191 deaths, and 549 deaths were due to stroke.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 127% higher among men than among women.

## Cancer

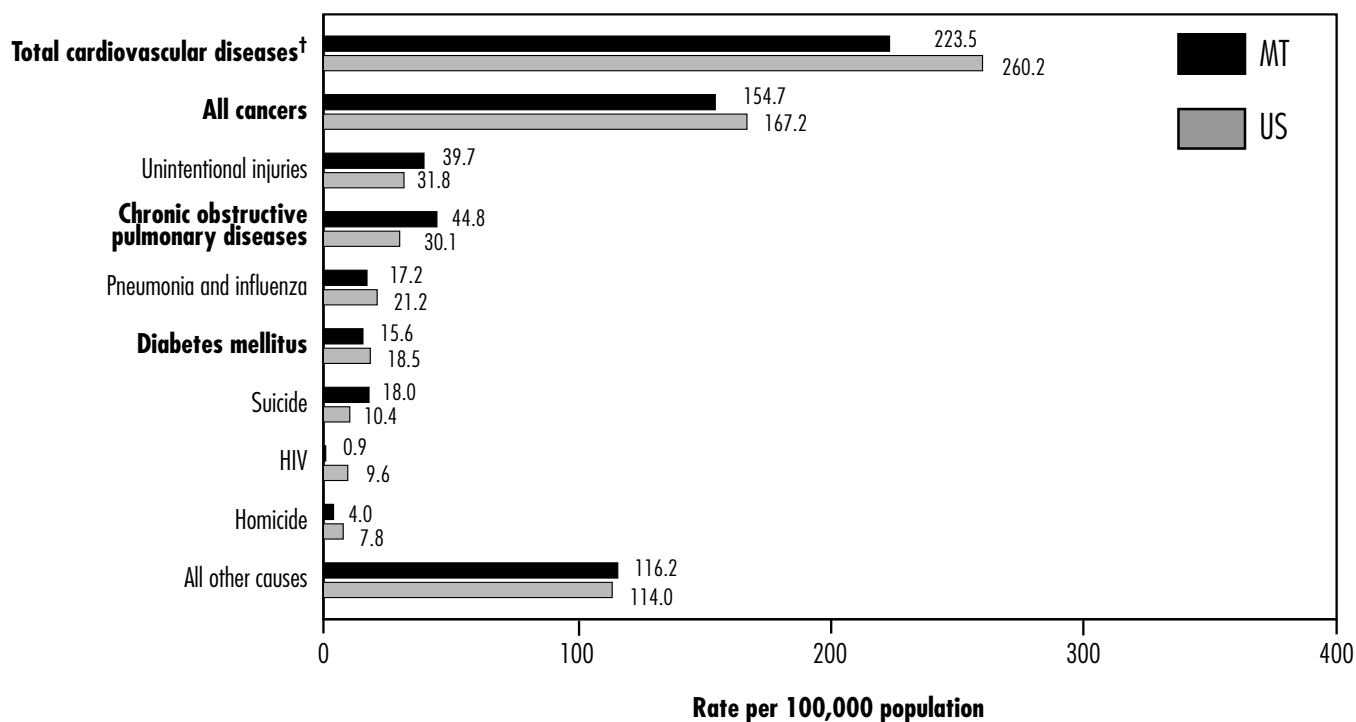
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Montana in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 87% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Montana in 1999, including 600 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,900 Montana residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 20,566 adults in Montana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 188 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 348 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Montana Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (95.9 per 100,000 in Montana and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.8 per 100,000 in Montana and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Montana: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 43% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 20% of whites in Montana.
- Thirty percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 25% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 92% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

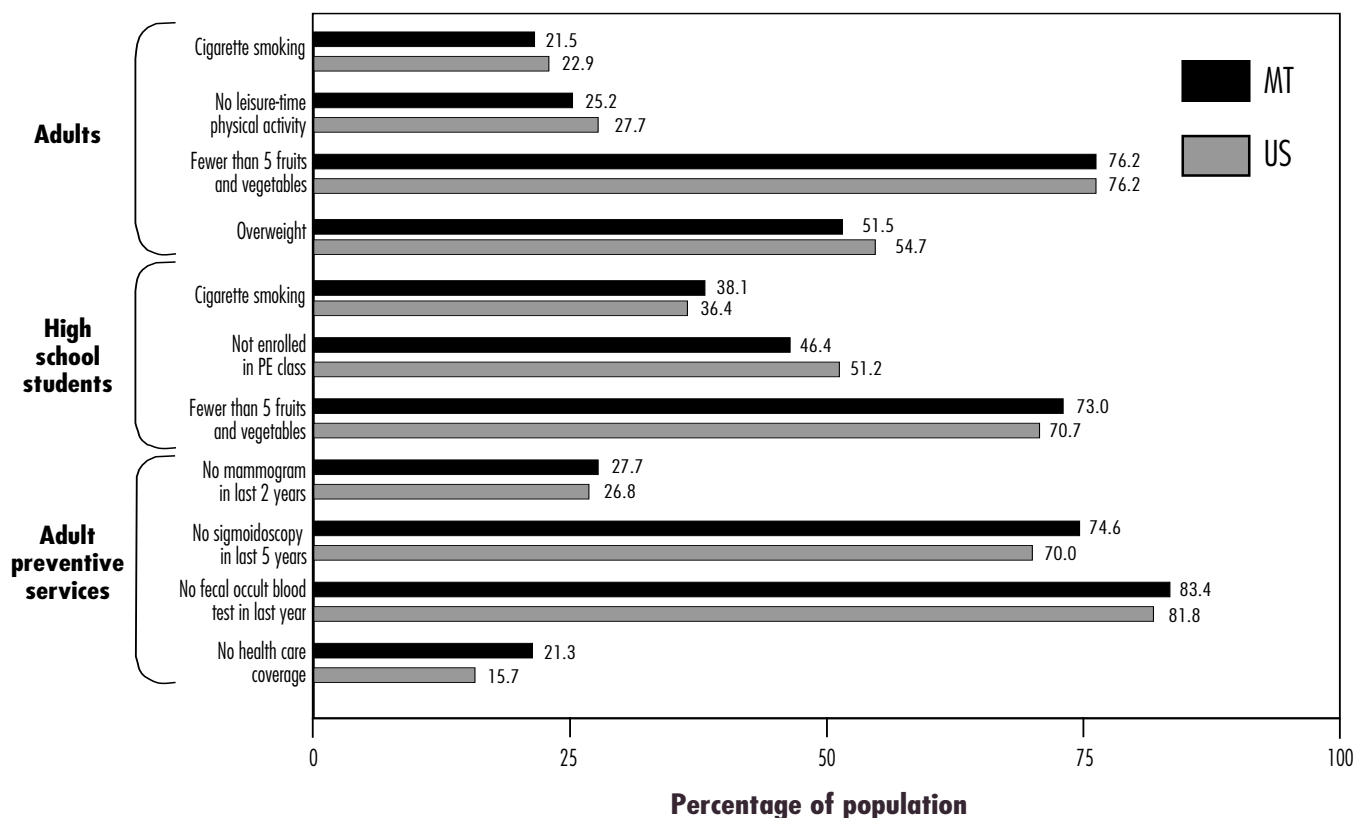
- In 1997, almost 40% of both male and female students in Montana reported smoking cigarettes.

- Fifty percent of female and 44% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of female and 71% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Montana had the eighth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 80% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among states, Montana has the eighth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Montana Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Nebraska: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Nebraska in 1996, accounting for 6,649 deaths, or 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 76% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 2,867 deaths, or 19% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 1,140 deaths.

## Cancer

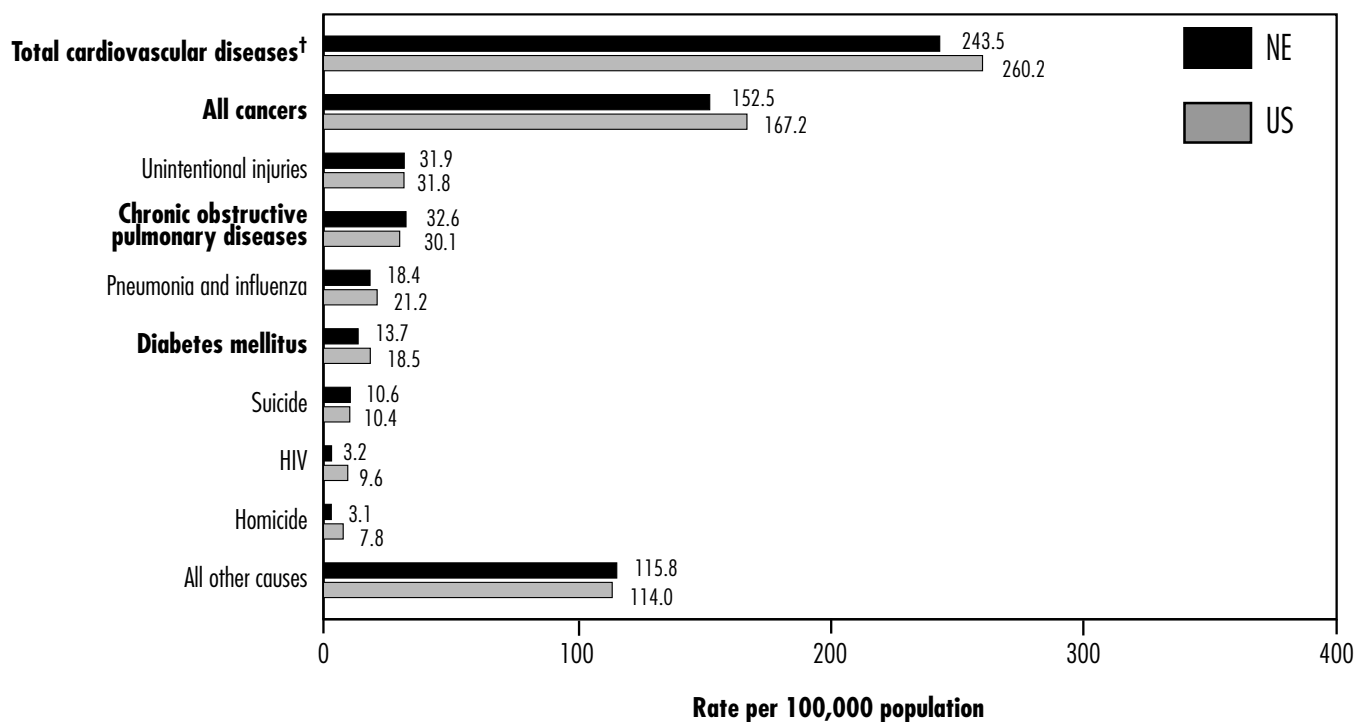
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Nebraska in 1996.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nebraska in 1999, including 1,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,400 Nebraska residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 55,288 adults in Nebraska had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 333 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 936 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Nebraska Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (109.3 per 100,000 in Nebraska and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.5 per 100,000 in Nebraska and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Nebraska: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 34% of Hispanics, 32% of blacks, and 21% of whites in Nebraska reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 31% of blacks, 31% of Hispanics, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 87% of men and 78% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 78% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 54% of whites were overweight.

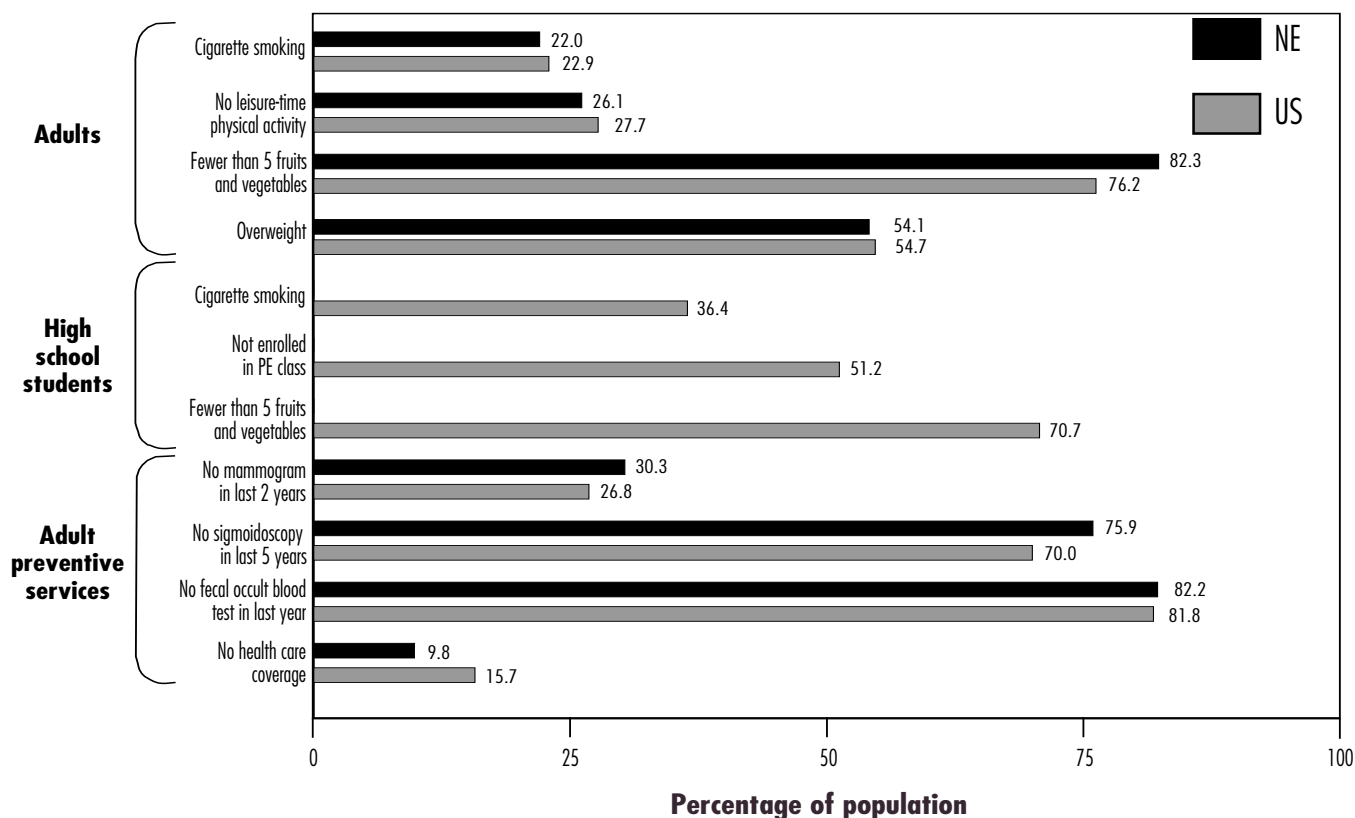
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Nebraska.

## Preventive Services

- Nebraska had the sixth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, Nebraska had the fifth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites and 76% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were about two times as likely as whites or blacks to report no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nebraska Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Nevada: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Nevada in 1996, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,728 deaths, or 13% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 795 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Nevada in 1996.
- Of all states, Nevada had the seventh highest rate of death due to all cancers and the seventh highest due to lung cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Nevada in 1999,

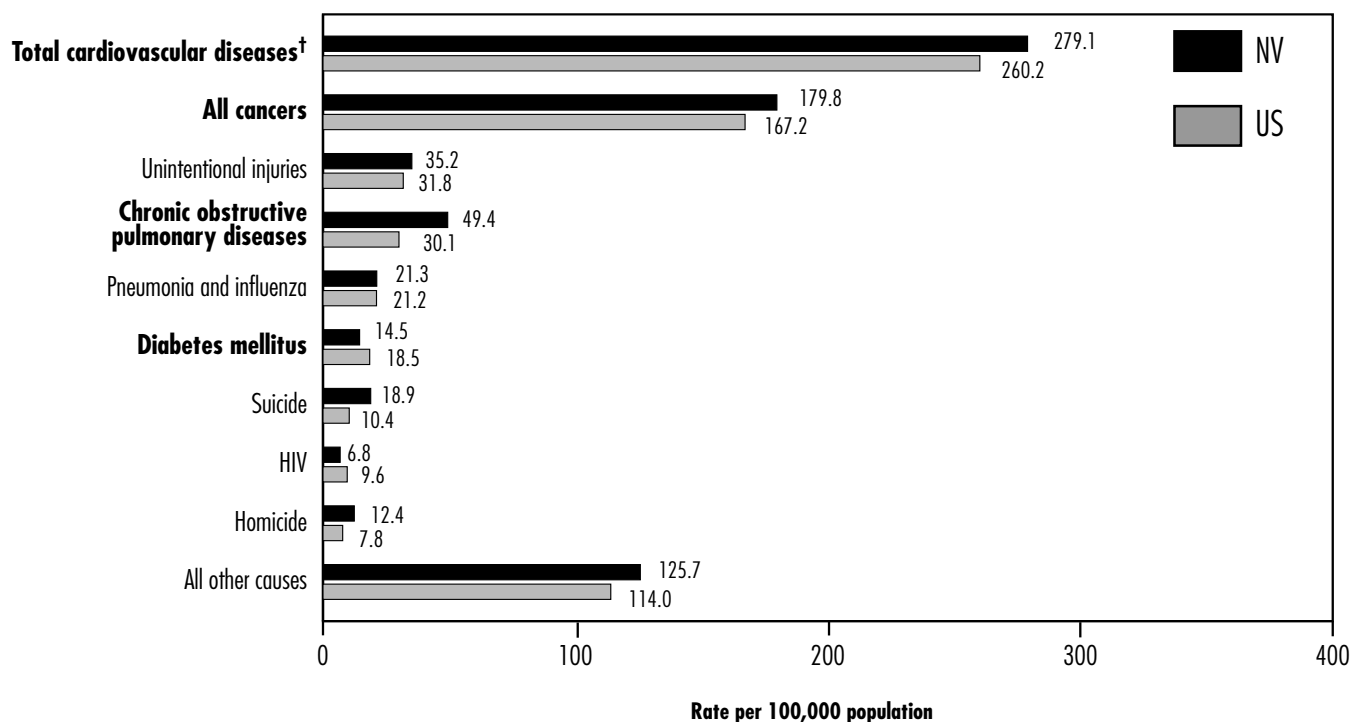
including 1,200 new cases of lung cancer, 800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,800 Nevada residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 50,842 adults in Nevada had diagnosed diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 157% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 263 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 593 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Nevada Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (97.1 per 100,000 in Nevada and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.7 per 100,000 in Nevada and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Nevada: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Nevada had the second highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of women and 20% of men.
- Seventy-eight percent of adults reported eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 68% of blacks, 51% of whites, and 44% of Hispanics were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

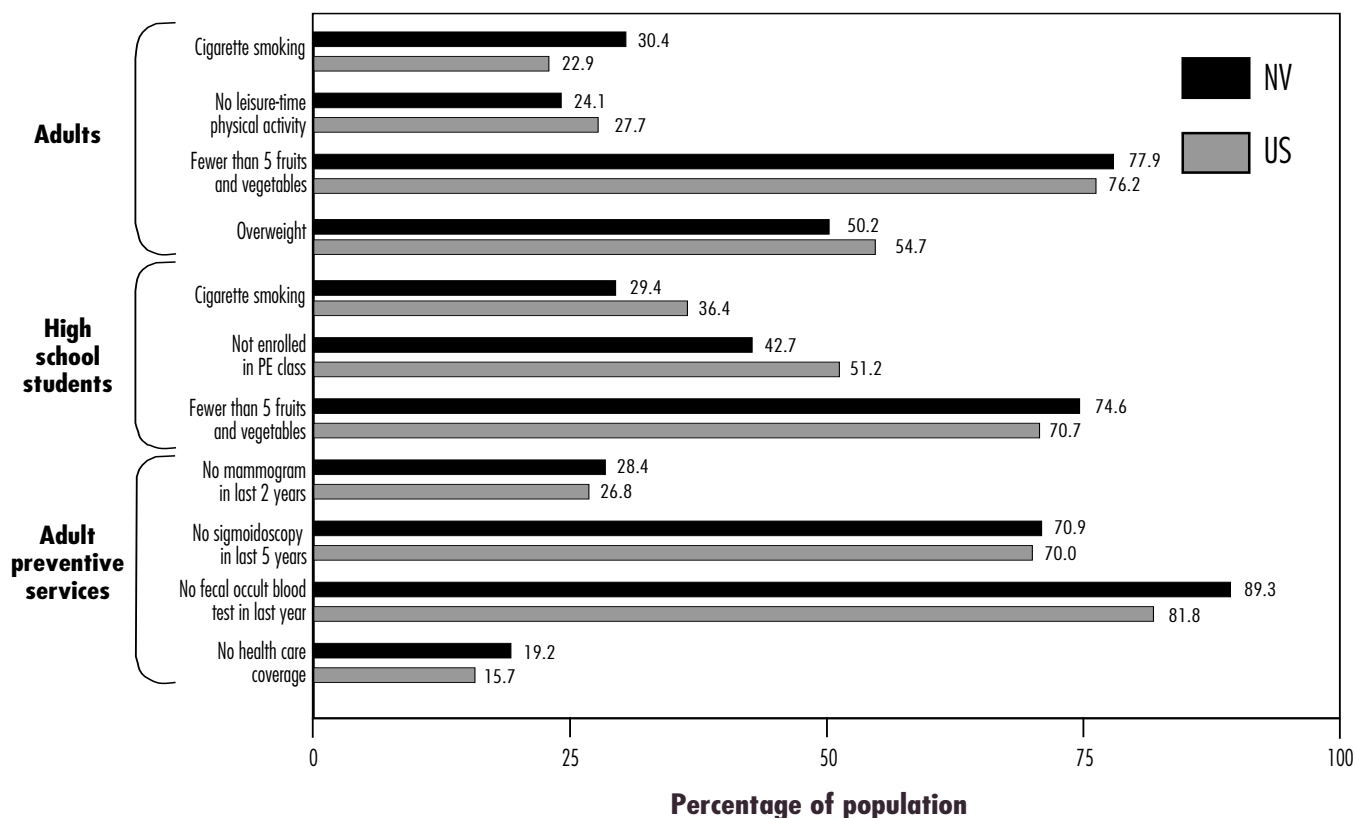
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 30% of white and 27% of Hispanic students in Nevada in 1997.
- Forty-five percent of white and 38% of Hispanic students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 75% of white and 70% of Hispanic students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 28% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of women and 61% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Nevada had the second highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 31% of blacks, 25% of Hispanics, and 18% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Nevada Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# New Hampshire: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Hampshire in 1996, accounting for 3,912 deaths, or 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,940 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 686 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Hampshire in 1996.
- Of all states, New Hampshire had the ninth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Hampshire in

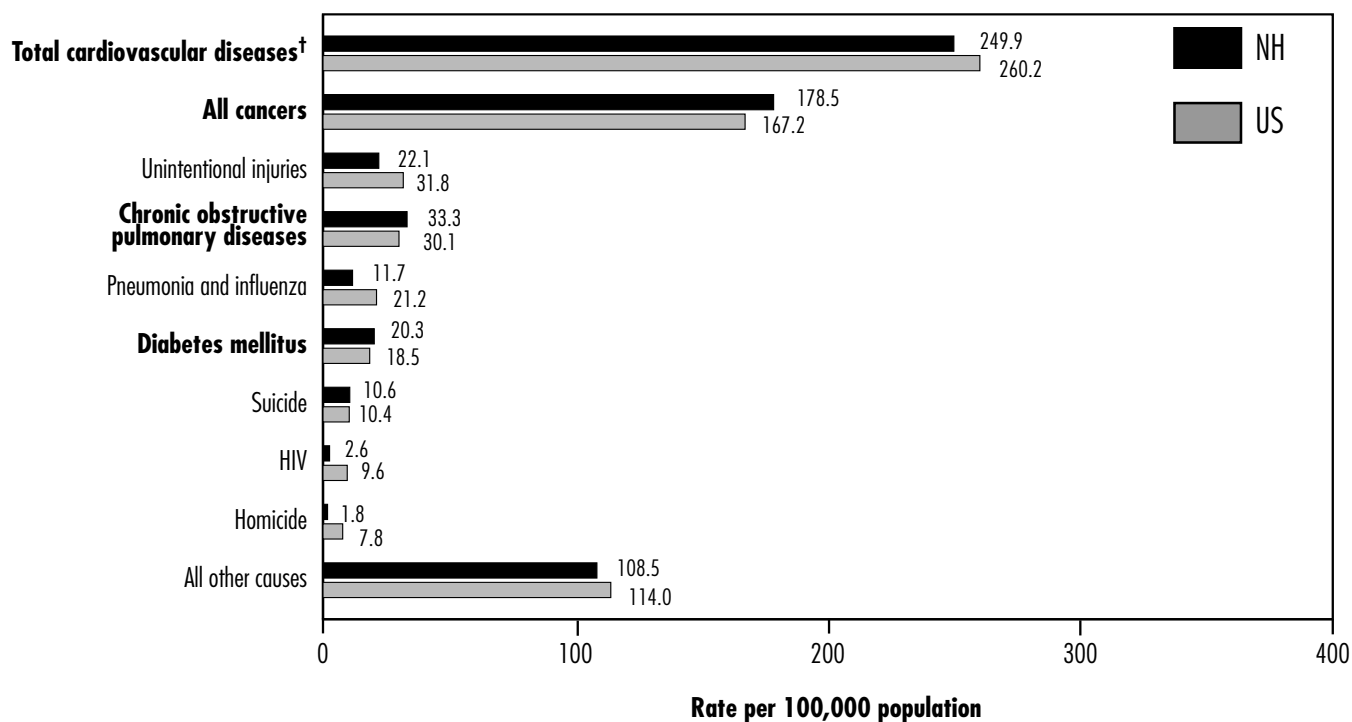
1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,500 New Hampshire residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 35,632 adults in New Hampshire had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 286 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 569 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 70% higher among men than among women.

## Causes of Death, New Hampshire Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (125.8 per 100,000 in New Hampshire and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.4 per 100,000 in New Hampshire and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# New Hampshire: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of men and 21% of women in New Hampshire reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 26% of women and 24% of men.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 79% of men and 66% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of men and 42% of women were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

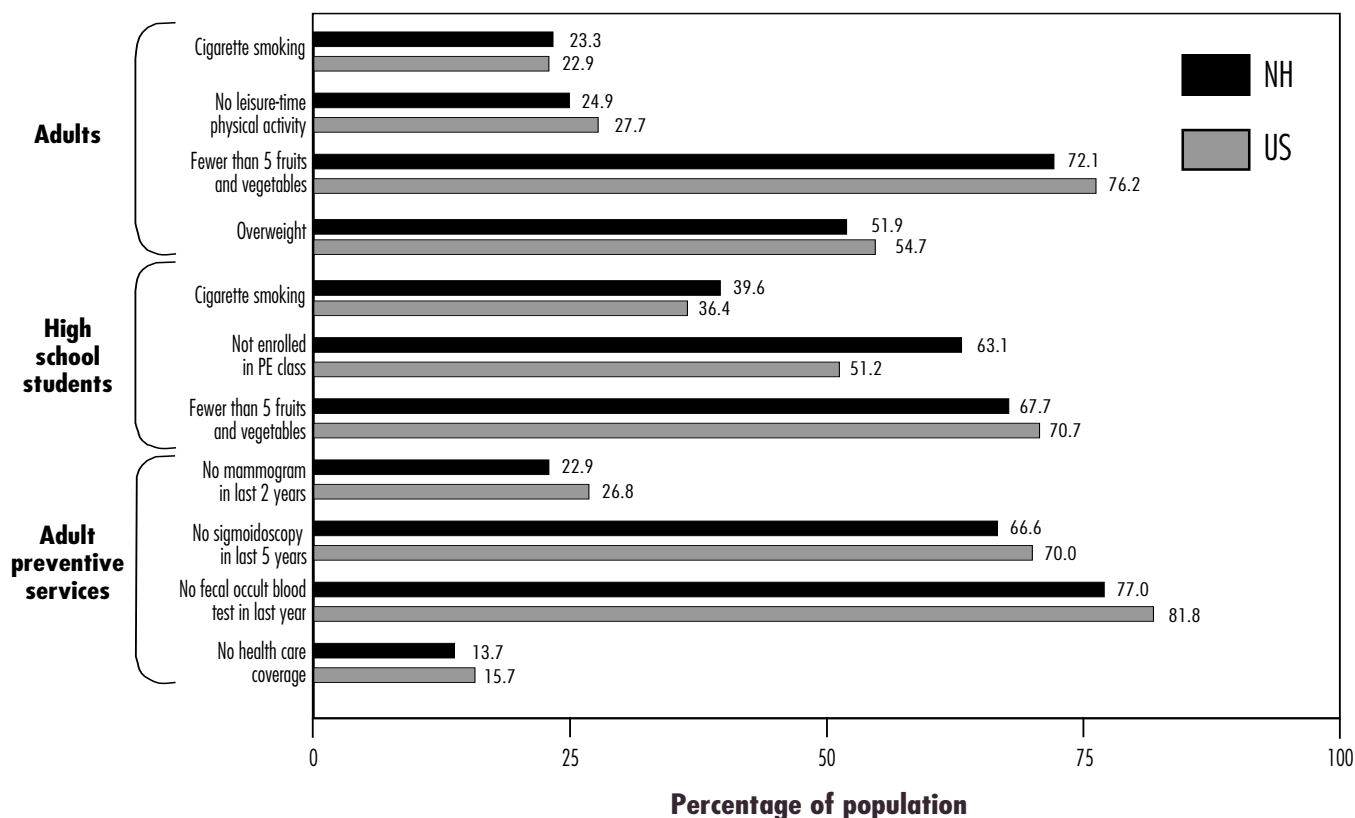
- In 1997, 43% of female and 36% of male students in New Hampshire reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 67% of female and 59% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 74% of female and 61% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 59% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- About 75% of both men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 16% of men and 11% of women.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Hampshire Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# New Jersey: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Jersey in 1996, accounting for 29,965 deaths, or 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 16,303 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 4,298 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Jersey in 1996.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the fourth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the fourth highest due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 40,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Jersey in 1999, including 4,900 new cases of lung cancer, 4,700 new cases

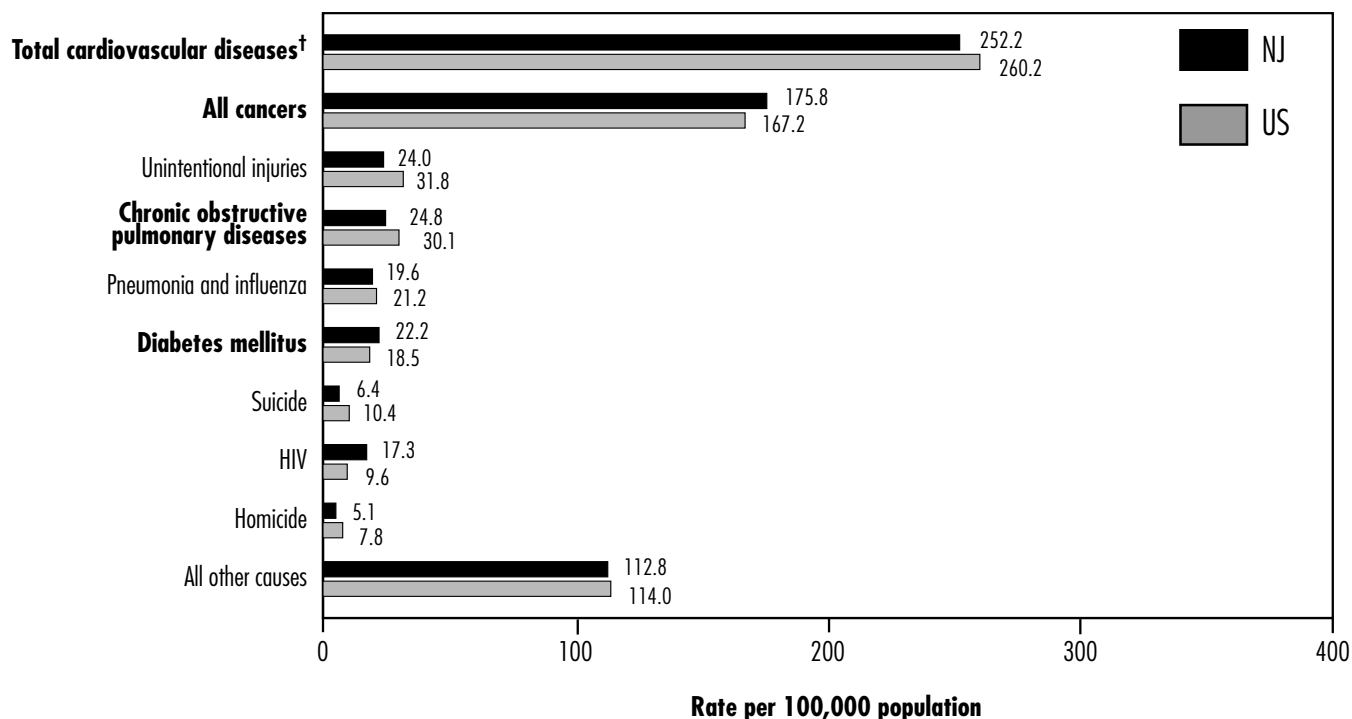
of colorectal cancer, 5,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 5,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 18,400 New Jersey residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 285,228 adults in New Jersey had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the ninth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 154% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,362 deaths in New Jersey and a contributing cause of an additional 3,594 deaths.

## Causes of Death, New Jersey Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (136.9 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.7 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# New Jersey: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of Hispanics, 23% of blacks, and 19% of whites in New Jersey reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 46% of Hispanics, 39% of blacks, 36% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 30% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of Hispanics, 60% of blacks, 54% of whites, and 37% of Asians/Pacific Islanders were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

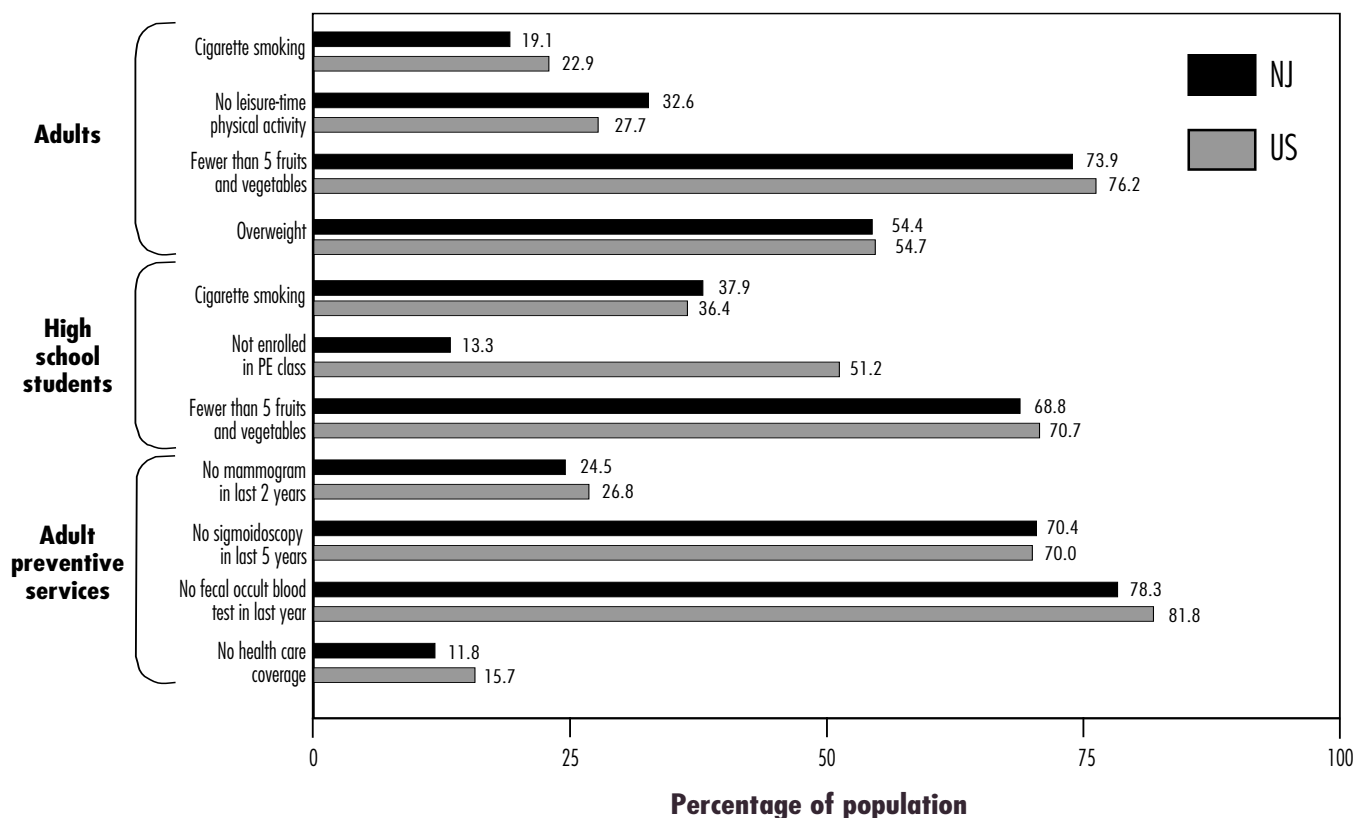
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 43% of white, 34% of Hispanic, and 18% of black students in New Jersey.
- Eighteen percent of Hispanic, 14% of black, and 13% of white students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day was reported by 72% of black, 68% of white, and 62% of Hispanic students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 26% of whites and 19% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Seventy-eight percent of blacks and whites aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, 16% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 9% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Jersey Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# New Mexico: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Mexico in 1996, accounting for 4,314 deaths, or 35% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,570 deaths, or 13% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 792 deaths.

## Cancer

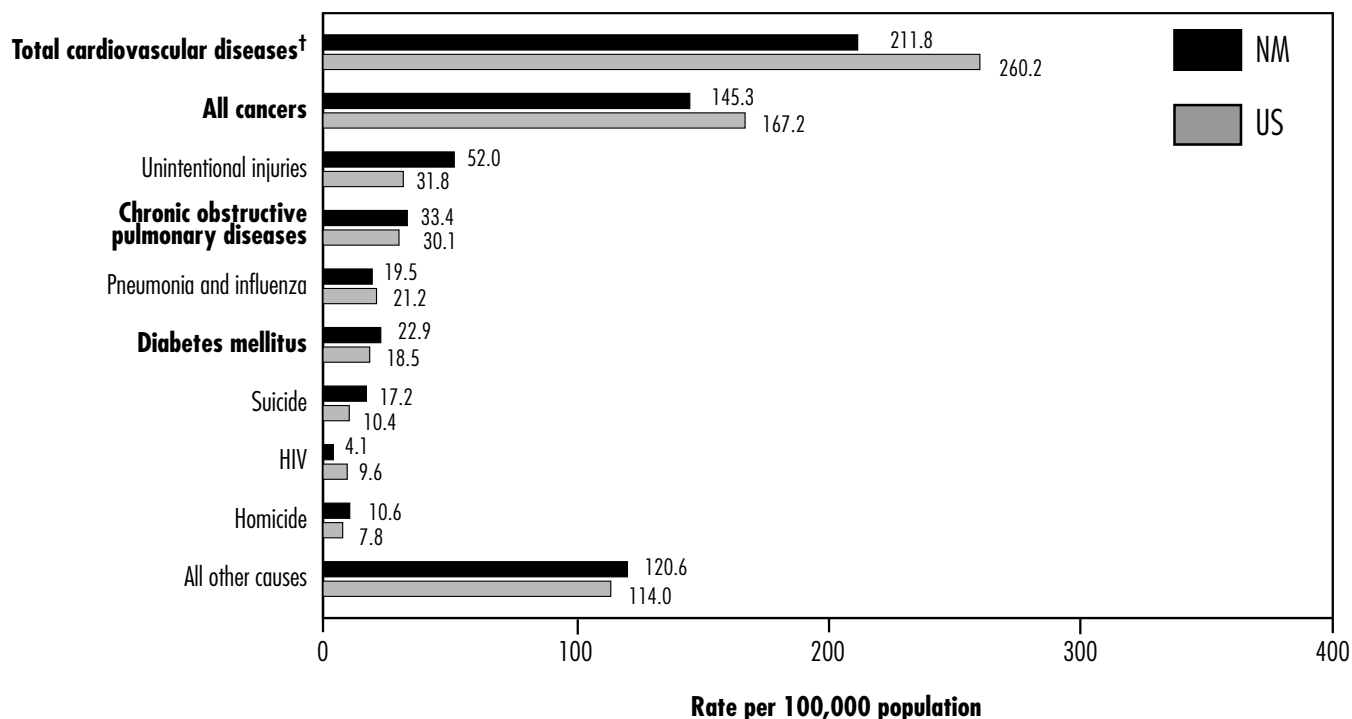
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in New Mexico in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Mexico in 1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 New Mexico residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 59,741 adults in New Mexico had diagnosed diabetes.
- Among states, New Mexico had the seventh highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 432 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 539 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 523% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 144% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

## Causes of Death, New Mexico Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (78.0 per 100,000 in New Mexico and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.6 per 100,000 in New Mexico and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# New Mexico: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 23% of Hispanics, 22% of whites, 19% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 10% of blacks in New Mexico reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 28% of Hispanics, 21% of blacks, 20% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, and 20% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 92% of blacks, 83% of Hispanics, 77% of whites, and 76% of American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 62% of blacks, 57% of Hispanics, and 47% of whites were overweight.

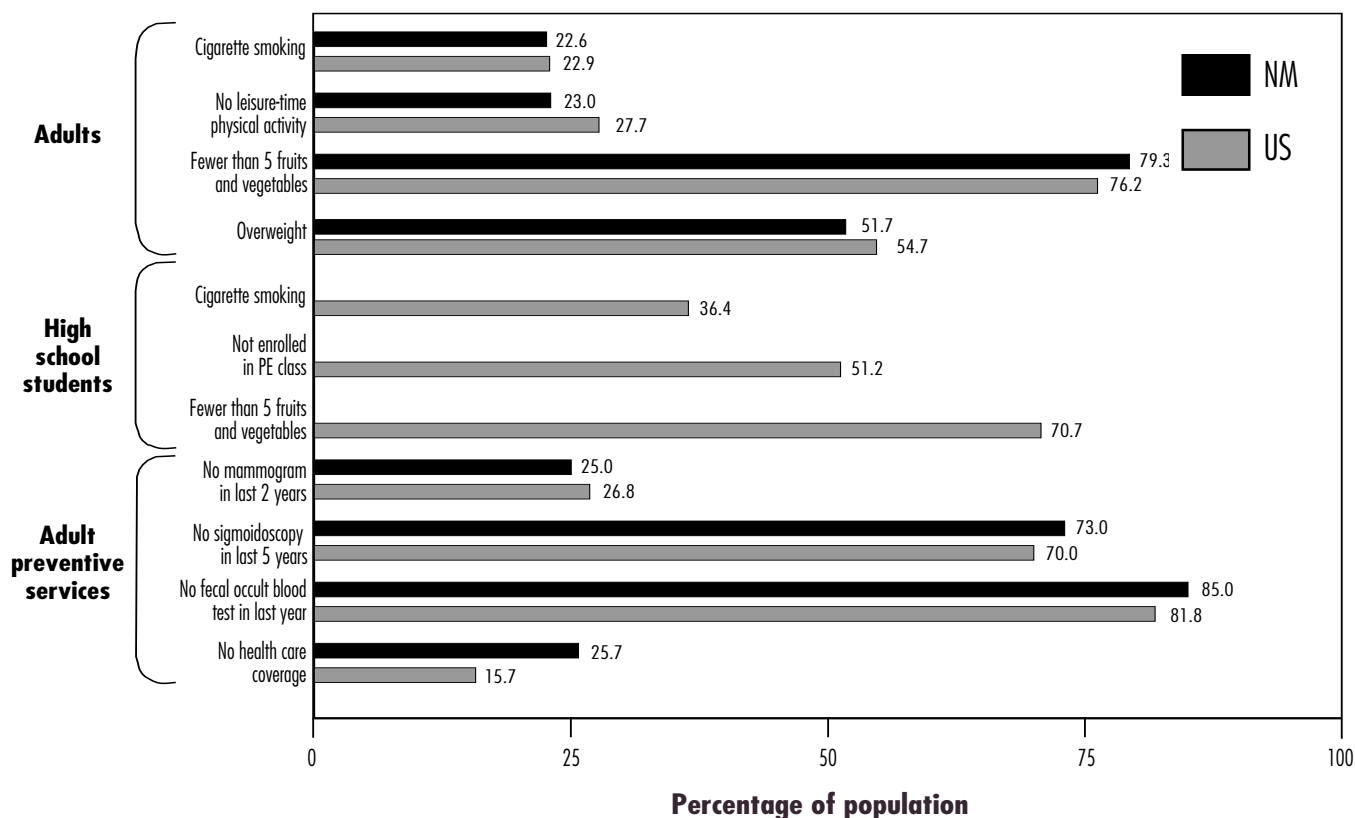
## Preventive Services

- Twenty-five percent of white and Hispanic women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of Hispanics and 70% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 88% of men and 83% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Of all states, New Mexico had the third highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years reporting no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in New Mexico.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Mexico Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# New York: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New York in 1996, accounting for 45% of all deaths.
- Of all states, New York had the highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 29% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 8,257 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in New York in 1996.
- Of all states, New York had the third highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 83,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New York in 1999,

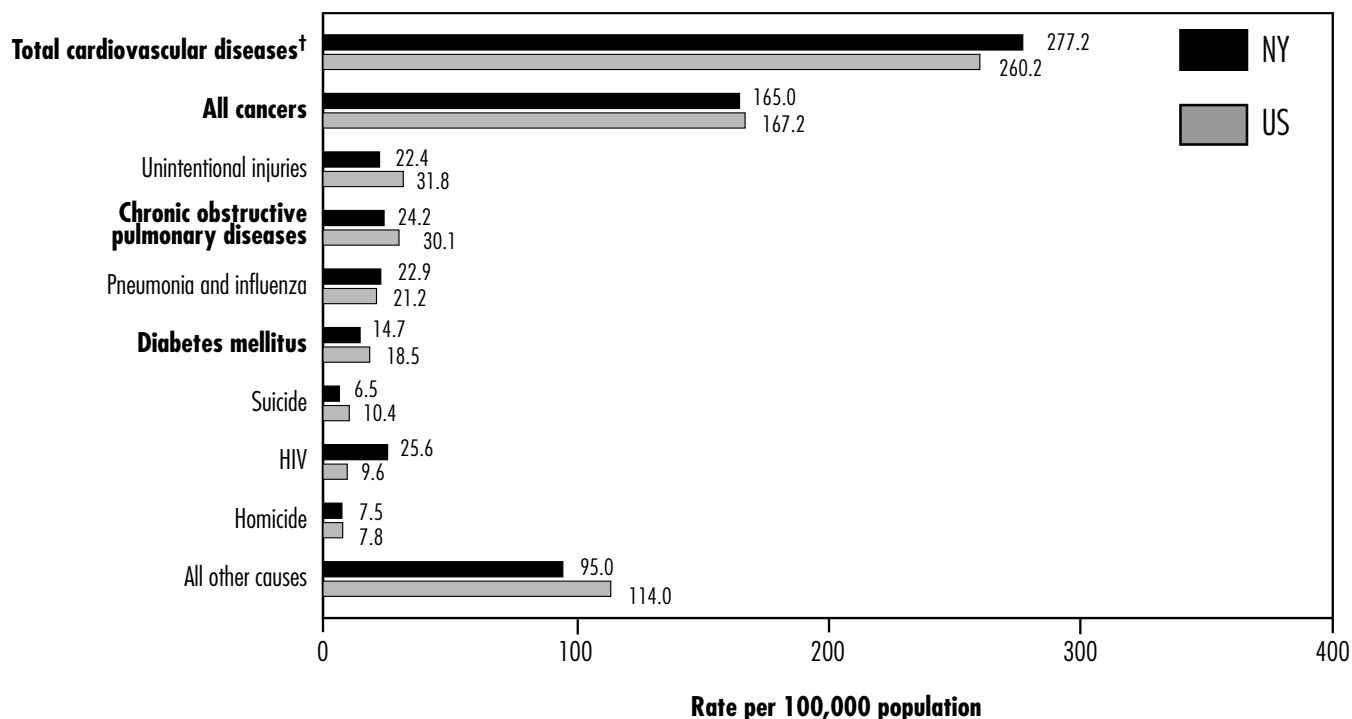
including 10,700 new cases of lung cancer, 9,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 11,500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 13,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 38,300 New York residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 578,244 adults in New York had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,520 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 8,540 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 145% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, New York Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (172.5 per 100,000 in New York and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (30.4 per 100,000 in New York and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# New York: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 25% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, 18% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 18% of blacks in New York reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 45% of Hispanics, 40% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 40% of blacks, and 27% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 77% of Hispanics, 74% of blacks, and 73% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of men and 43% of women were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of white students, compared with 25% of Hispanic students and 15% of black students.
- Among high school students, 13% of blacks, 13% of Hispanics, and 5% of whites reported not being enrolled in

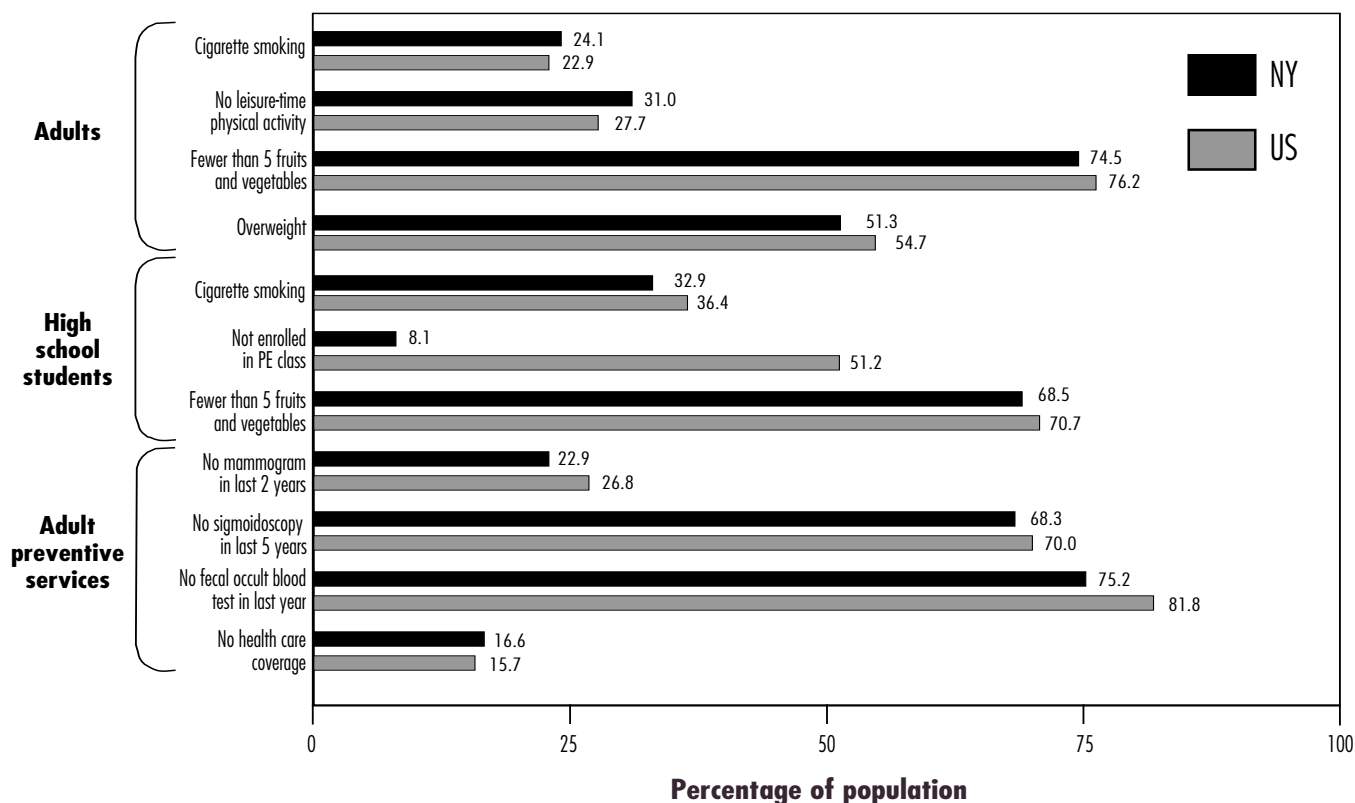
physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day was reported by 73% of female and 65% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, almost 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of whites, 71% of Hispanics, and 57% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of whites and 57% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders were twice as likely as whites to report no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New York Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# North Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in North Carolina in 1996, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 13,045 deaths, or 20% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 101% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, North Carolina had the fourth highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

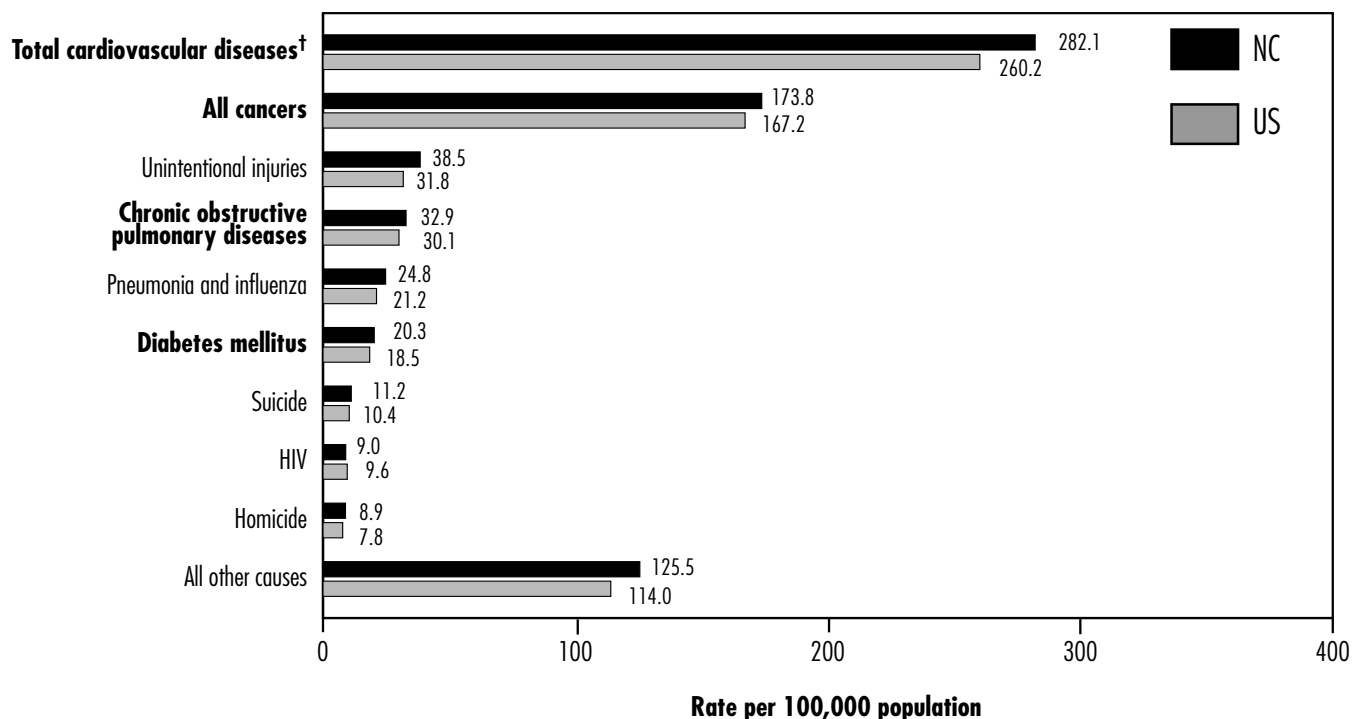
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in North Carolina in 1996.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 111% higher among men than among women, and rates of death due to lung cancer were 164% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 35,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Carolina in 1999, including 5,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, 5,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,300 North Carolina residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 256,160 adults in North Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,819 deaths in North Carolina and a contributing cause of an additional 4,540 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 174% higher among blacks and 248% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

## Causes of Death, North Carolina Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.1 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (53.8 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# North Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, and 21% of blacks in North Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 41% of Hispanics, 34% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 88% of Hispanics, 83% of blacks, and 77% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 57% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

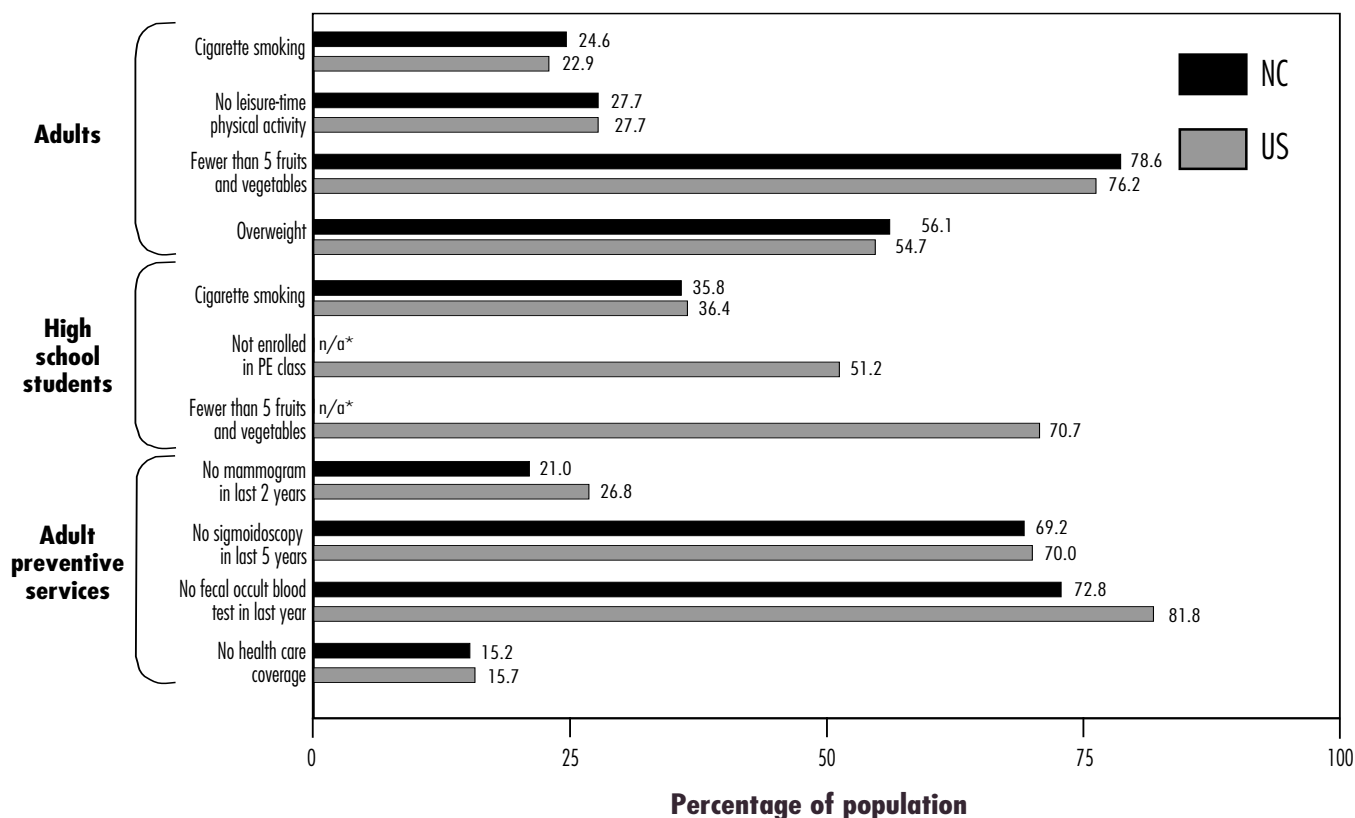
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, 43% of white and 25% of black students in North Carolina reported smoking cigarettes.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of blacks and 21% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of whites and 64% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of blacks and 72% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were two times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, North Carolina Compared With United States



\*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# North Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in North Dakota in 1996, accounting for 2,584 deaths, or 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,265 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to ischemic heart disease were 42% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Stroke was the cause of 508 deaths.

## Cancer

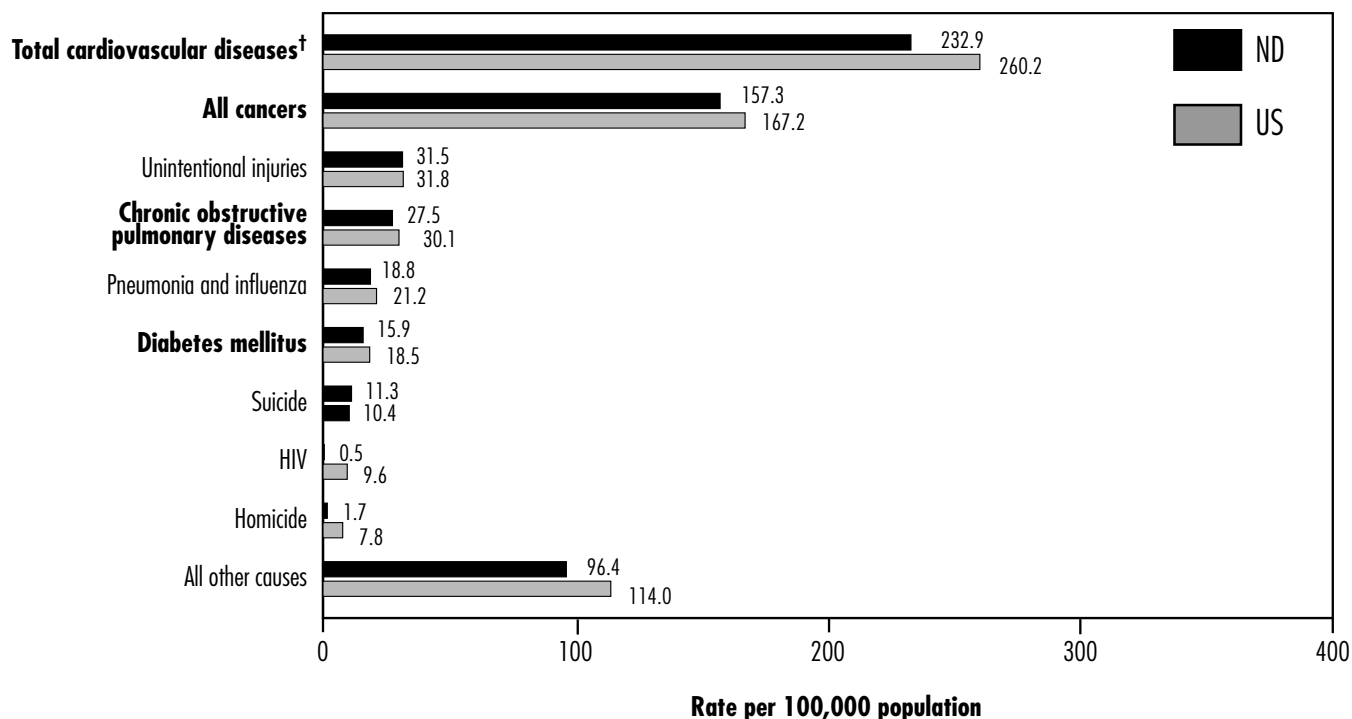
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in North Dakota in 1996.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 80% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Dakota in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,400 North Dakota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 15,982 adults in North Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 164 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 355 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 73% higher among men than among women.

## Causes of Death, North Dakota Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (118.8 per 100,000 in North Dakota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.4 per 100,000 in North Dakota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# North Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 48% of American Indians/Alaska Natives in North Dakota, compared with 19% of whites.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 48% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 92% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 77% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 57% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

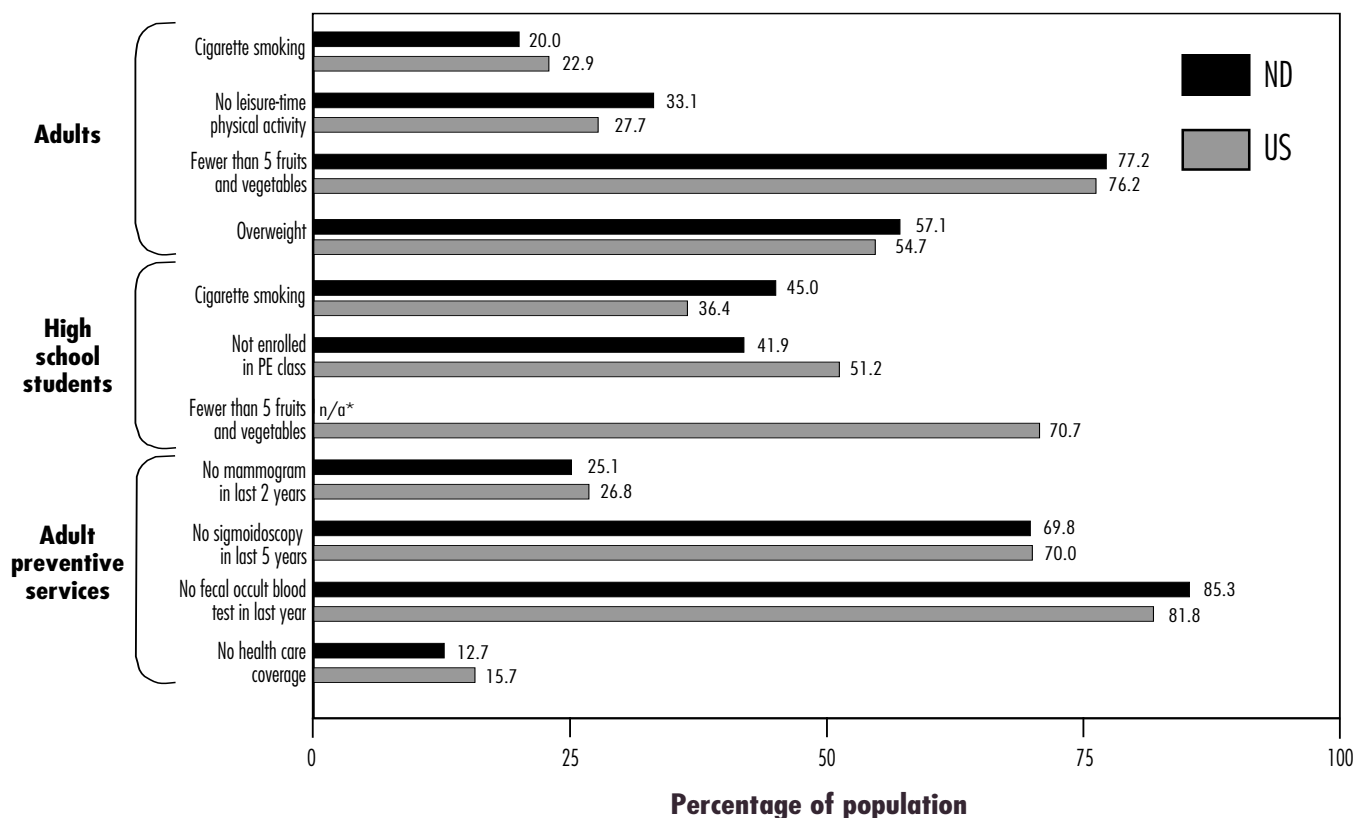
- In 1997, 47% of female and 43% of male students in North Dakota reported smoking cigarettes.

- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 44% of female and 40% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, North Dakota had the tenth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, American Indians/Alaska Natives were almost four times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, North Dakota Compared With United States



\*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Ohio: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Ohio in 1996, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Ohio had the eighth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 6,765 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Ohio in 1996.
- Of all states, Ohio had the sixth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 56,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Ohio in 1999, including 8,300 new cases of lung cancer, 6,100 new cases

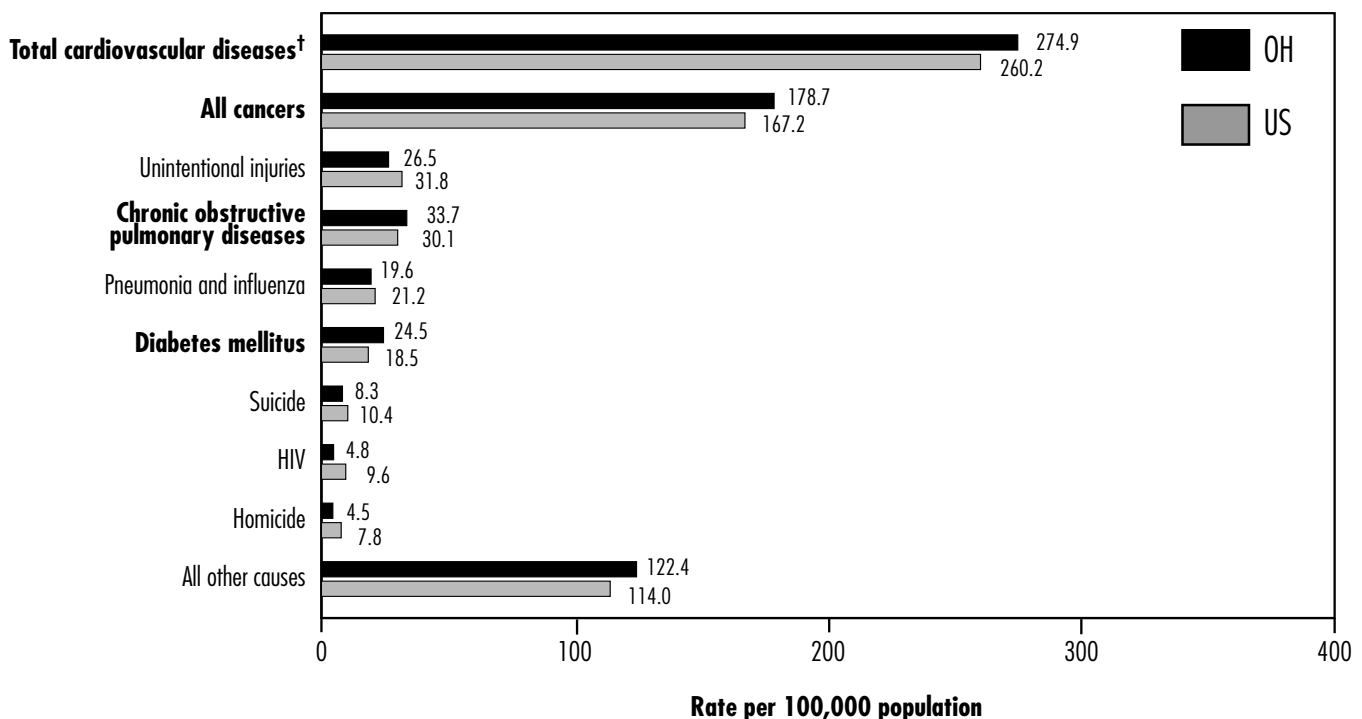
of colorectal cancer, 7,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 8,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,000 Ohio residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 383,551 adults in Ohio had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Ohio had the fourth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 87% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,611 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 7,568 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Ohio Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (145.5 per 100,000 in Ohio and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (40.8 per 100,000 in Ohio and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Ohio: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Ohio had the eighth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Thirty-eight percent of blacks, 29% of whites, and 17% of Hispanics reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 89% of men and 80% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 72% of Hispanics, 60% of blacks, and 54% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

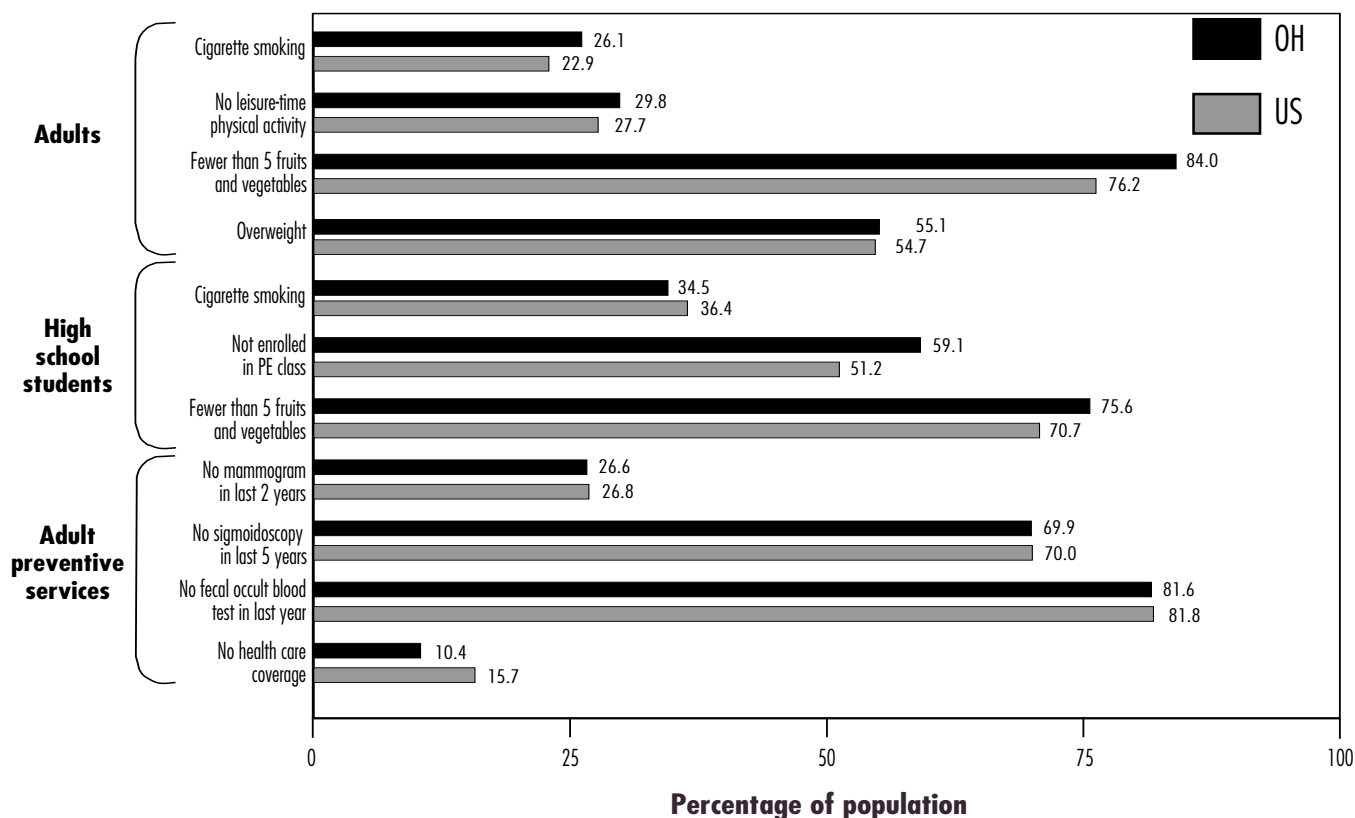
- In 1997, 38% of white and 20% of black students in Ohio reported smoking.
- Sixty-three percent of female and 56% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 73% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 28% of whites and 20% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- About 82% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 16% of blacks and 10% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Ohio Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Oklahoma: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the fifth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Oklahoma, accounting for 44% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the second highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Oklahoma had the tenth highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Oklahoma in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 124% higher among men than among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oklahoma in 1999,

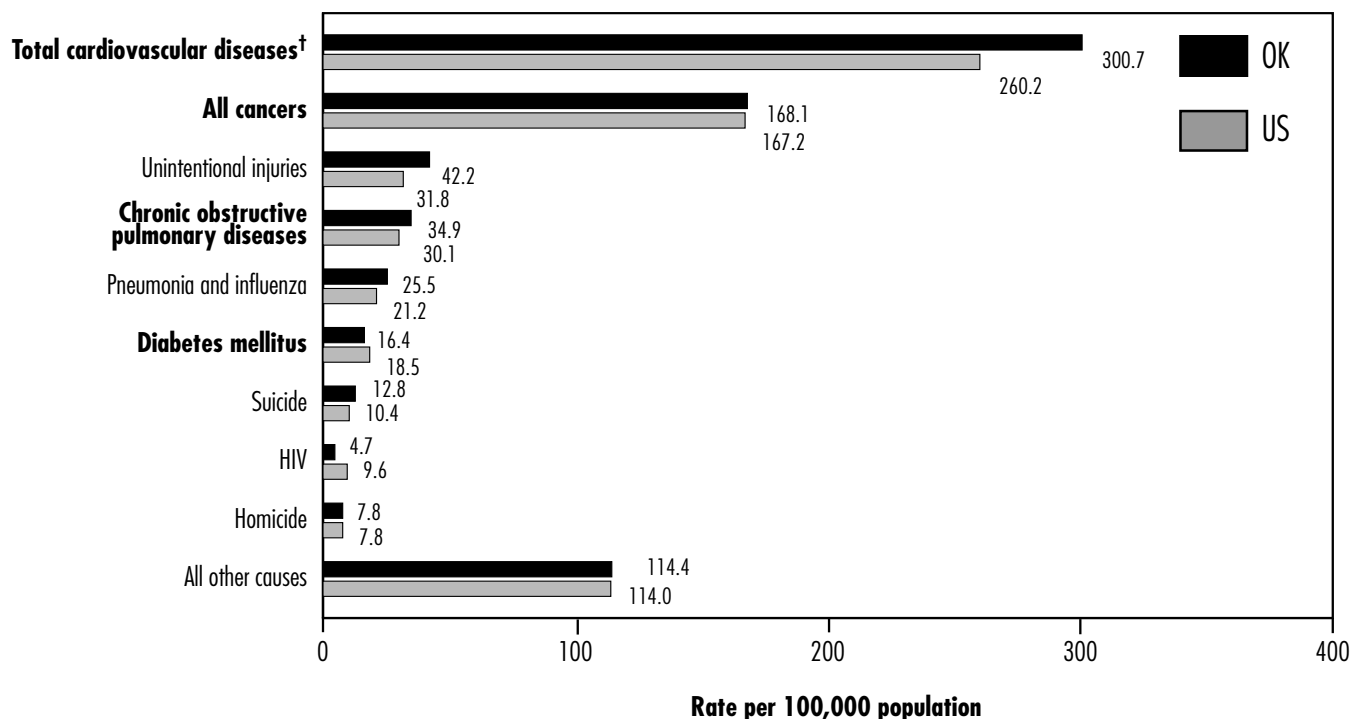
including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,000 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oklahoma residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 102,414 adults in Oklahoma had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 722 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,786 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 140% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives and 127% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Oklahoma Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (157.5 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.2 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Oklahoma: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 41% of Hispanics, 30% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 23% of blacks, and 23% of whites in Oklahoma reported current cigarette smoking.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 85% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 82% of Hispanics, 80% of whites, and 77% of blacks.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 63% of blacks, 53% of American Indians/Alaska Natives, 53% of whites, and 50% of Hispanics were overweight.

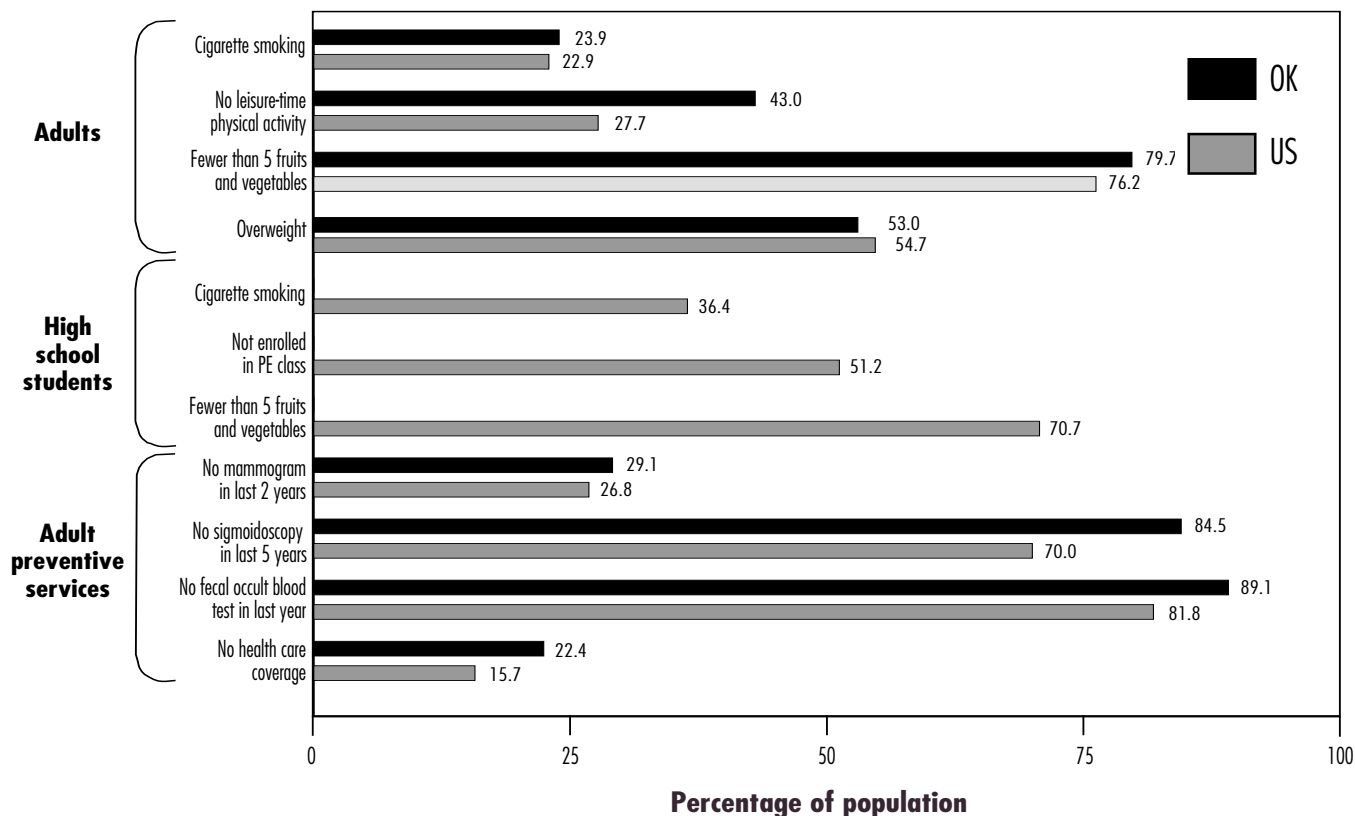
## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Oklahoma had the ninth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Oklahoma had the highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Oklahoma had the third highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Oklahoma had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Oklahoma.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oklahoma Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Oregon: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Oregon in 1996, accounting for 11,115 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,125 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Oregon had the sixth highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Oregon in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oregon in 1999,

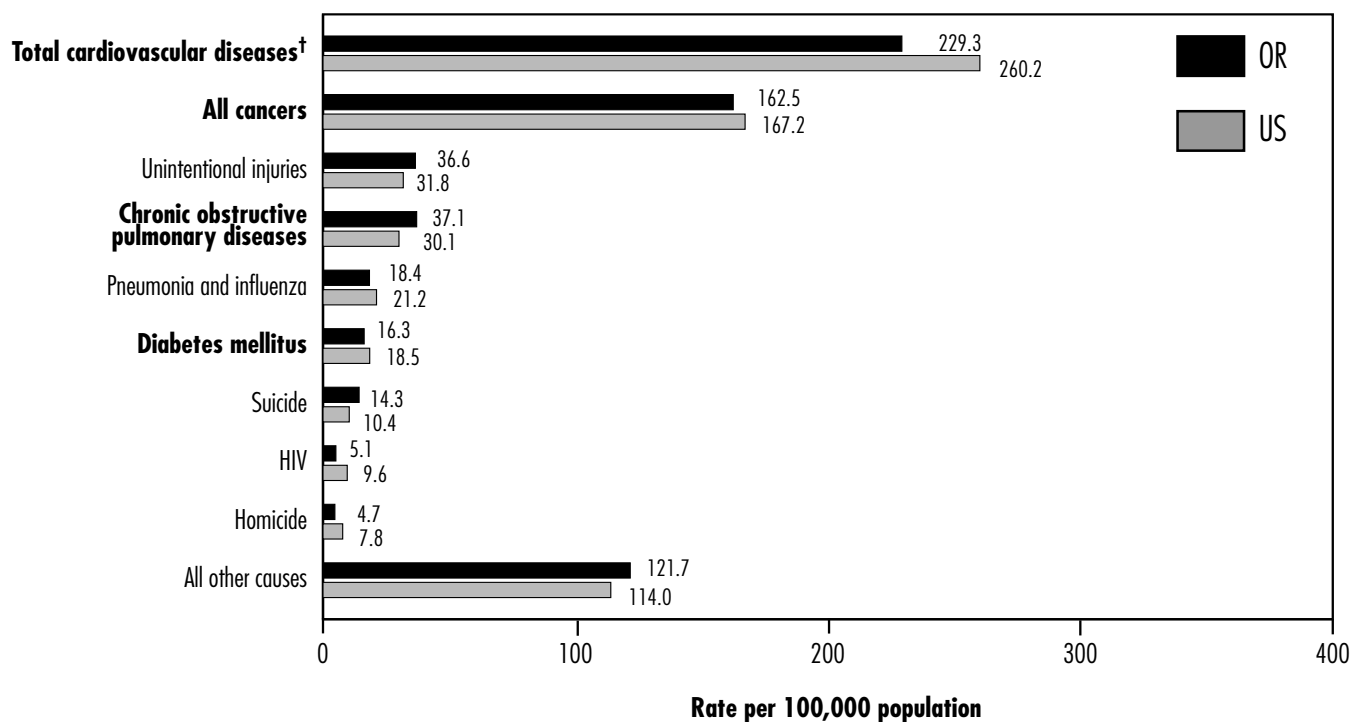
including 2,200 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oregon residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 104,241 adults in Oregon had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 713 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,795 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Oregon Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.2 per 100,000 in Oregon and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (51.3 per 100,000 in Oregon and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Oregon: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 21% of adults in Oregon reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 23% of Hispanics and 18% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of Hispanics and 55% of whites were overweight.

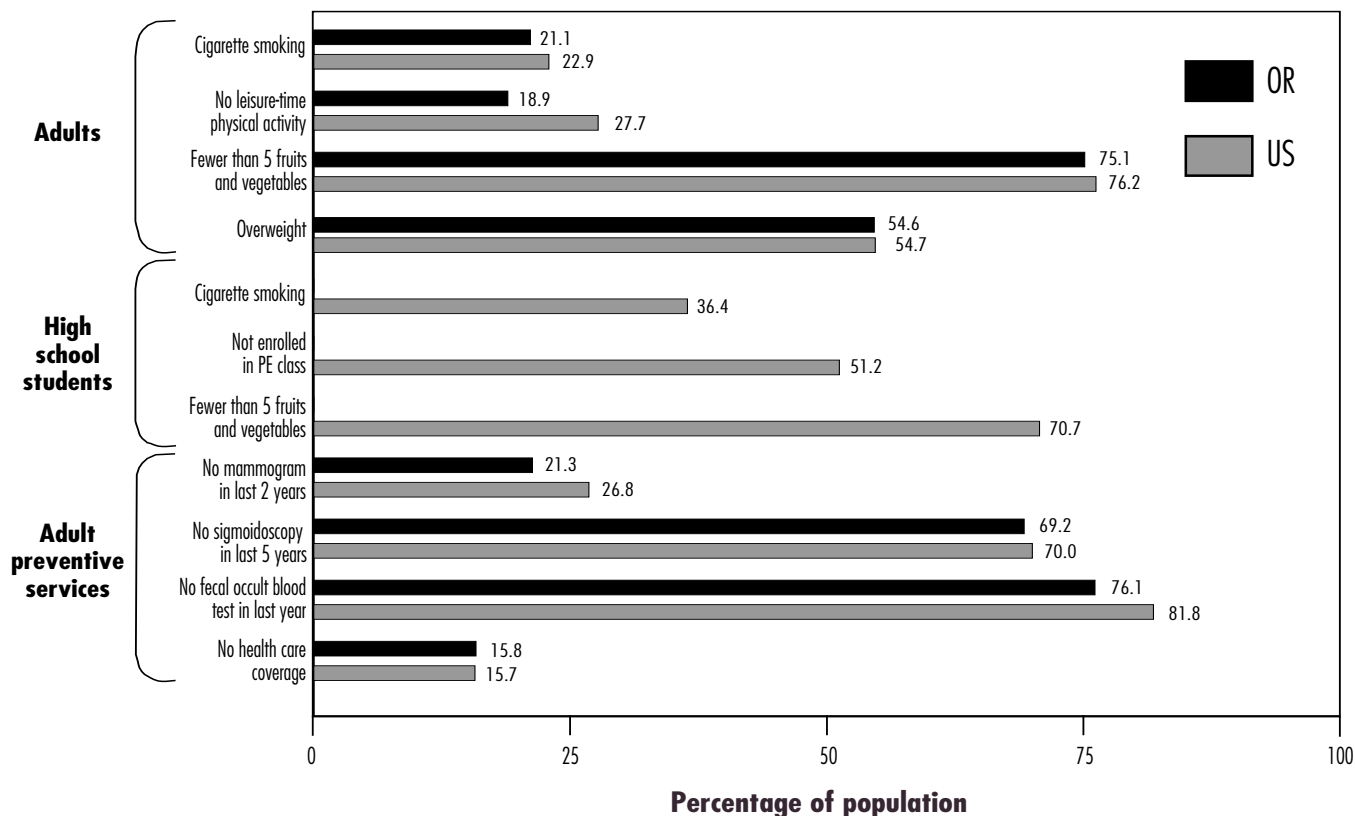
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Oregon.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, more than 21% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of men and 73% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oregon Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Pennsylvania: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Pennsylvania, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 27,104 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was responsible for 8,656 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Pennsylvania in 1996.
- Of all states, Pennsylvania had the seventh highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer, and the ninth highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 66,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Pennsylvania in 1999,

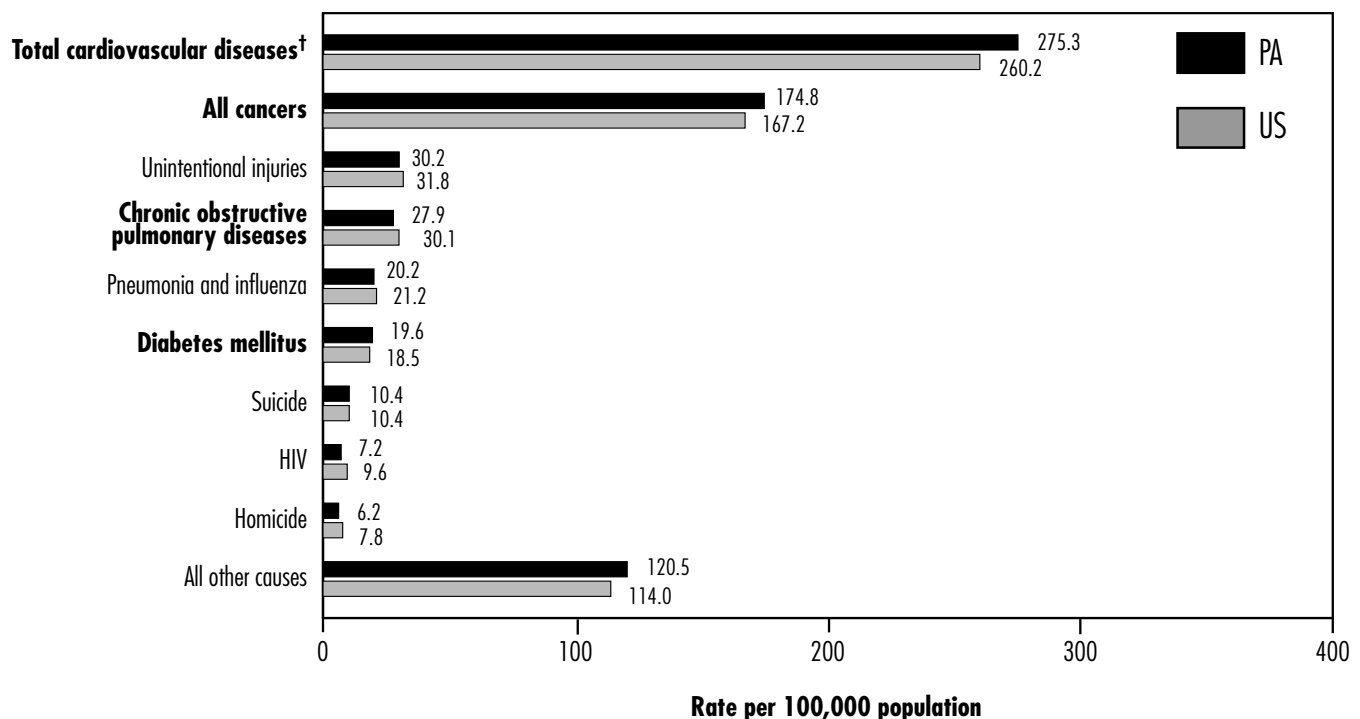
including 9,000 new cases of lung cancer, 7,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, 9,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 10,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 30,700 Pennsylvania residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 502,559 adults in Pennsylvania had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,565 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 8,895 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were twice as high among blacks as among whites.

## Causes of Death, Pennsylvania Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (135.6 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Pennsylvania: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 35% of blacks, 23% of whites, and 16% of Hispanics in Pennsylvania.
- Forty percent of blacks, 32% of whites, and 28% of Hispanics reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks, 75% of whites, and 72% of Hispanics.
- Pennsylvania had the fourth highest percentage of overweight adults according to self-reported height and weight.

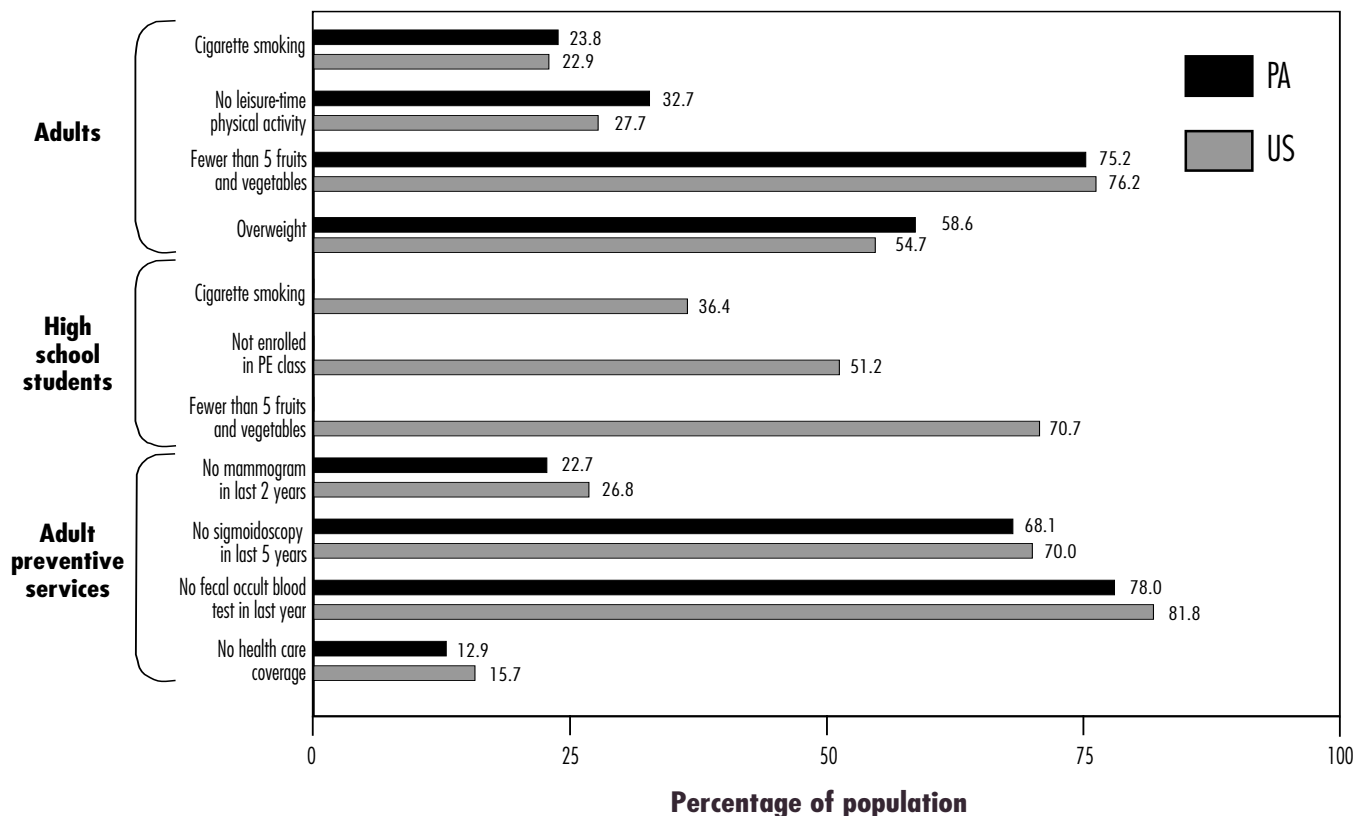
## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of whites and 16% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Of adults aged 50 years or older, almost 78% reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Pennsylvania.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Pennsylvania Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Rhode Island: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- In 1996, cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Rhode Island, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 2,394 deaths, or 25% of all deaths.
- Stroke was responsible for 585 deaths.

## Cancer

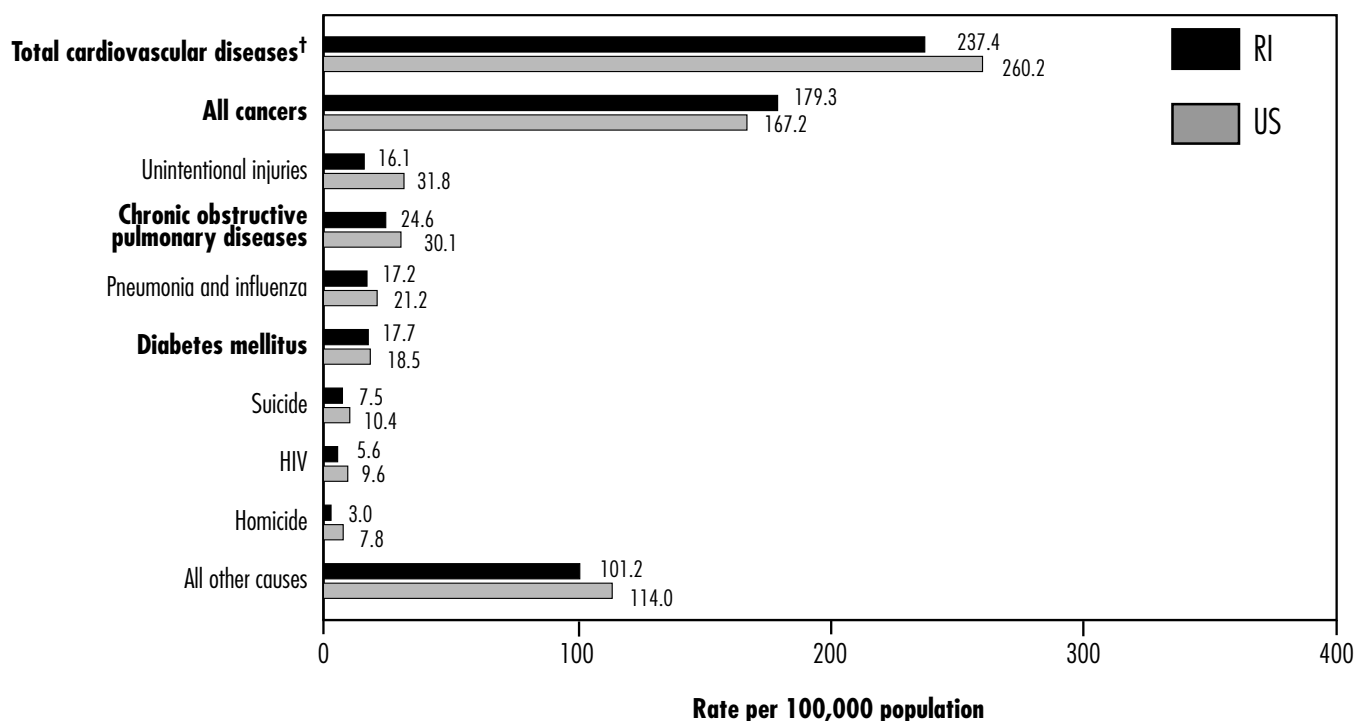
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Rhode Island in 1996.
- Of all states, Rhode Island had the second highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the second highest due to breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Rhode Island in 1999, including 800 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 Rhode Island residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 35,380 adults in Rhode Island had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 266 deaths in Rhode Island and a contributing cause of an additional 693 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Rhode Island Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.3 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (31.7 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Rhode Island: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 24% of men and 21% of women in Rhode Island.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 36% of Hispanics, 35% of blacks, and 29% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks, 78% of Hispanics, and 75% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 70% of blacks, 64% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

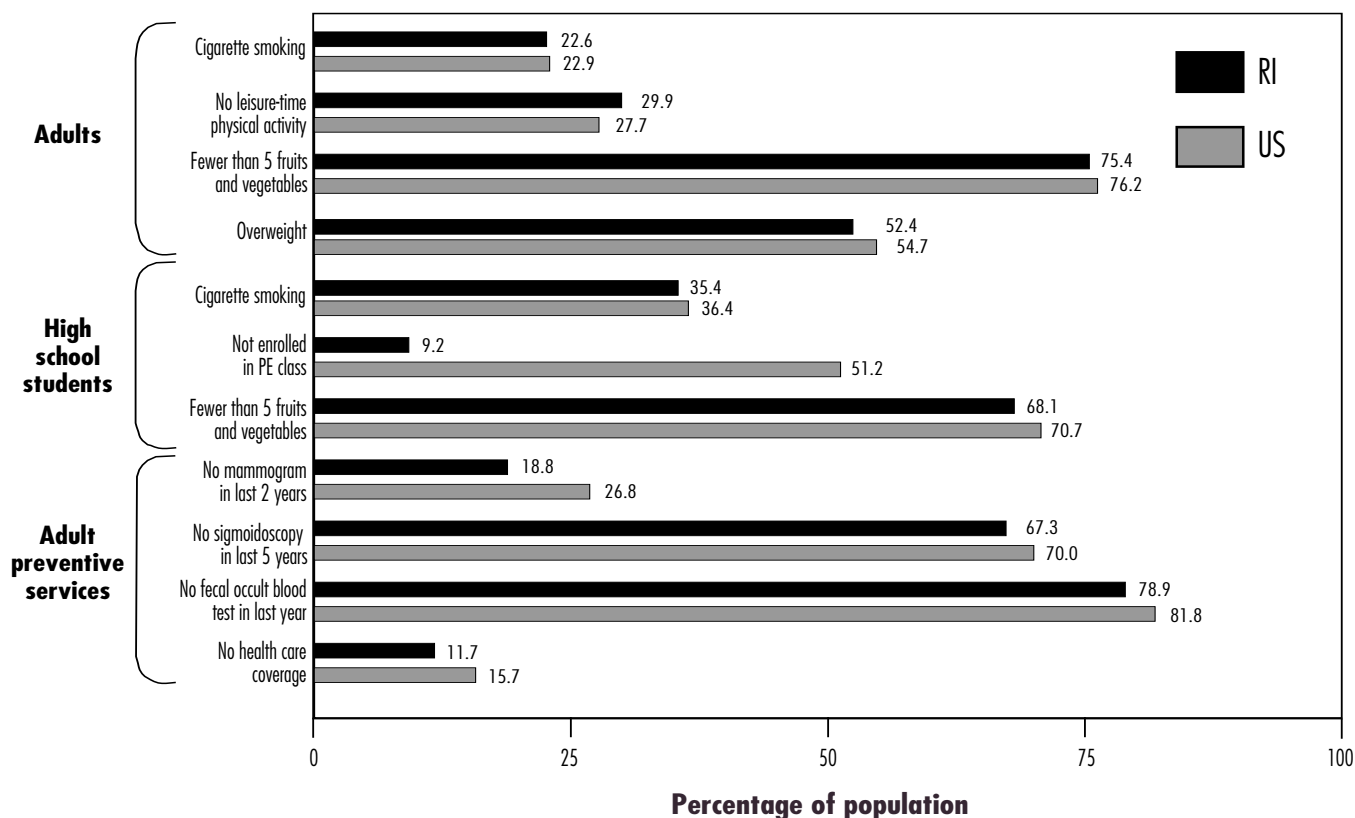
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of whites in Rhode Island, compared with 15% of Hispanics.
- Only about 10% of students were not enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 71% of female students and 65% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 19% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 71% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 77% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as blacks and whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Rhode Island Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# South Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, South Carolina had the third highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in South Carolina, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the tenth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 19% of all deaths.
- South Carolina had the highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in South Carolina in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 17,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Carolina in 1999, including 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,900 new

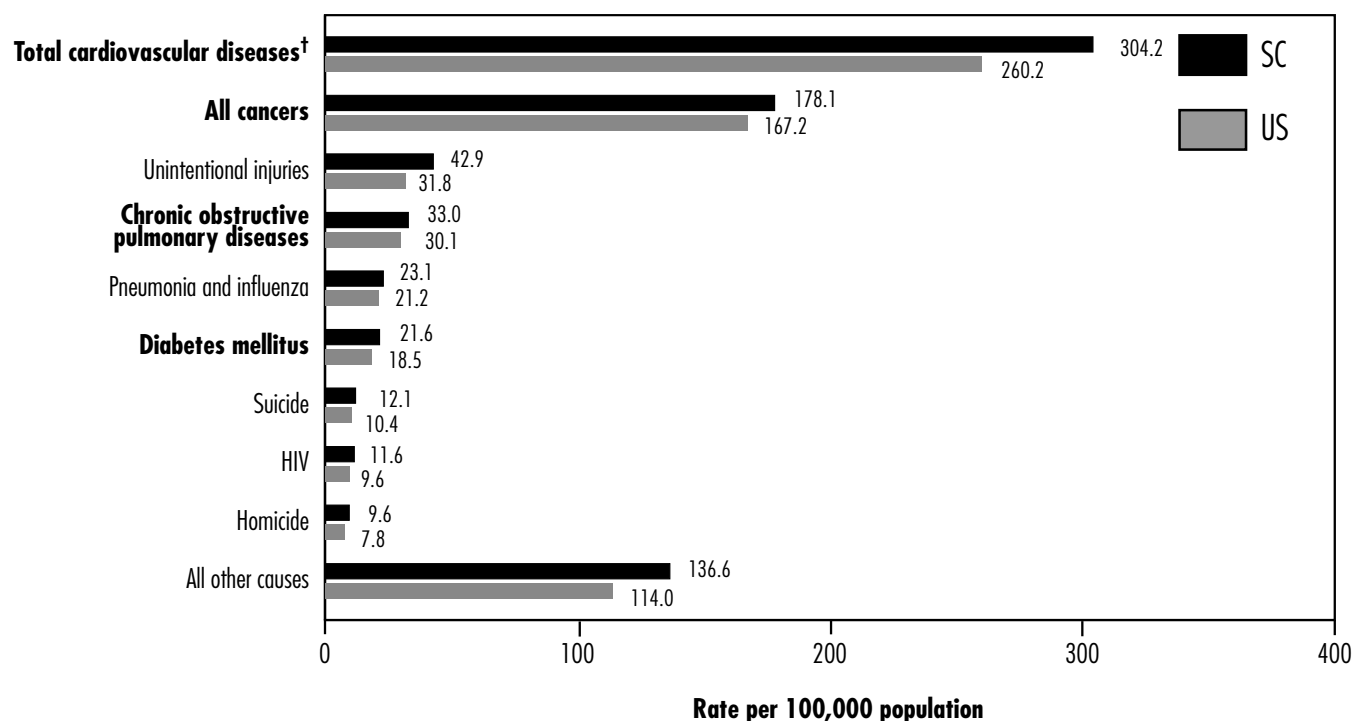
cases of colorectal cancer, 2,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,200 South Carolina residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 138,844 adults in South Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 937 deaths in South Carolina and a contributing cause of an additional 2,102 deaths.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the tenth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 185% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, South Carolina Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (142.4 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (60.9 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# South Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 19% of blacks in South Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- Forty percent of blacks, 35% of Hispanics, and 32% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 91% of Hispanics, 84% of blacks, and 76% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks, 62% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

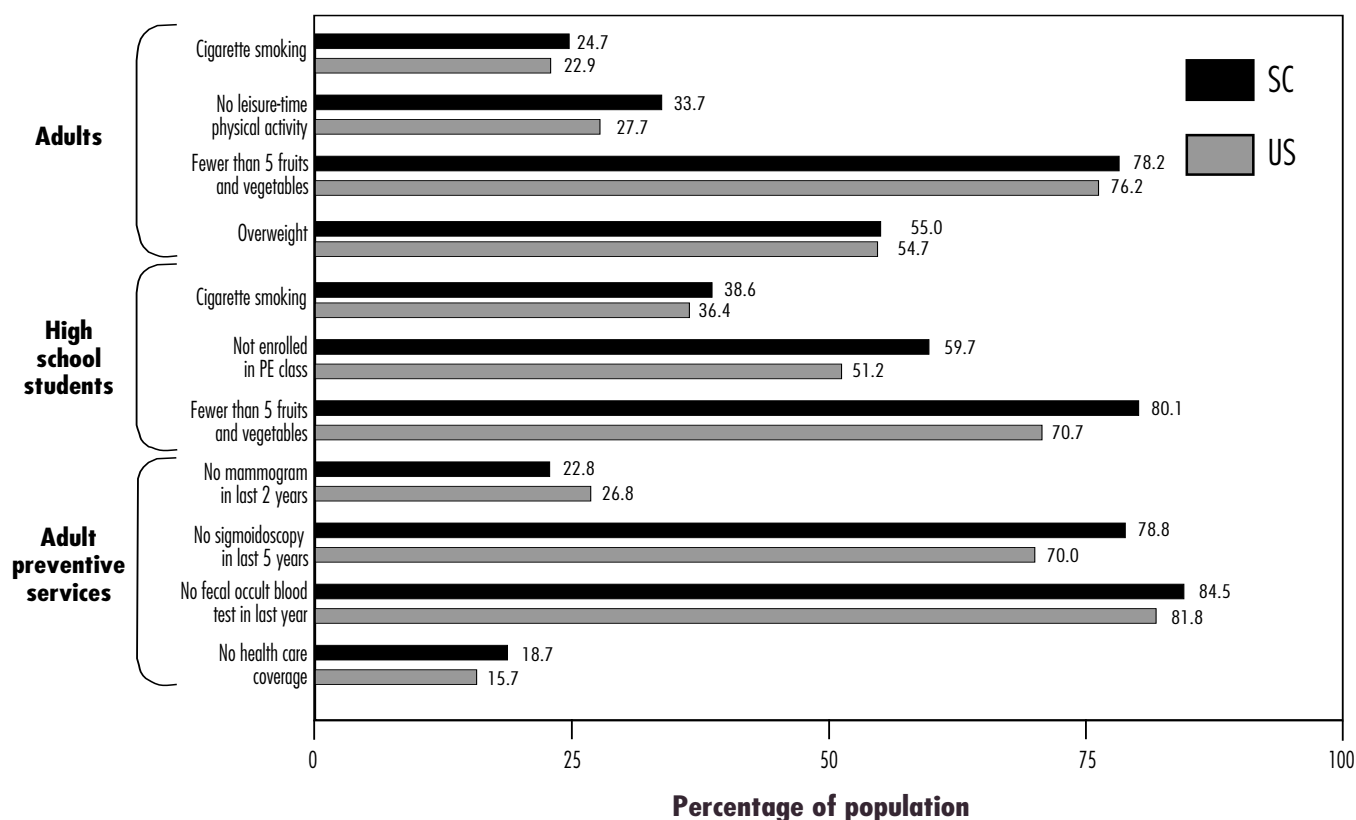
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 47% of white and 28% of black students in South Carolina.
- Sixty-six percent of female and 53% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female students and 77% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 26% of blacks and 22% of whites reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Of all states, South Carolina had the second highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among those aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 83% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, South Carolina Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# South Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 2,882 deaths in South Dakota in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,491 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to ischemic heart disease were 73% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Stroke was responsible for 483 deaths.

## Cancer

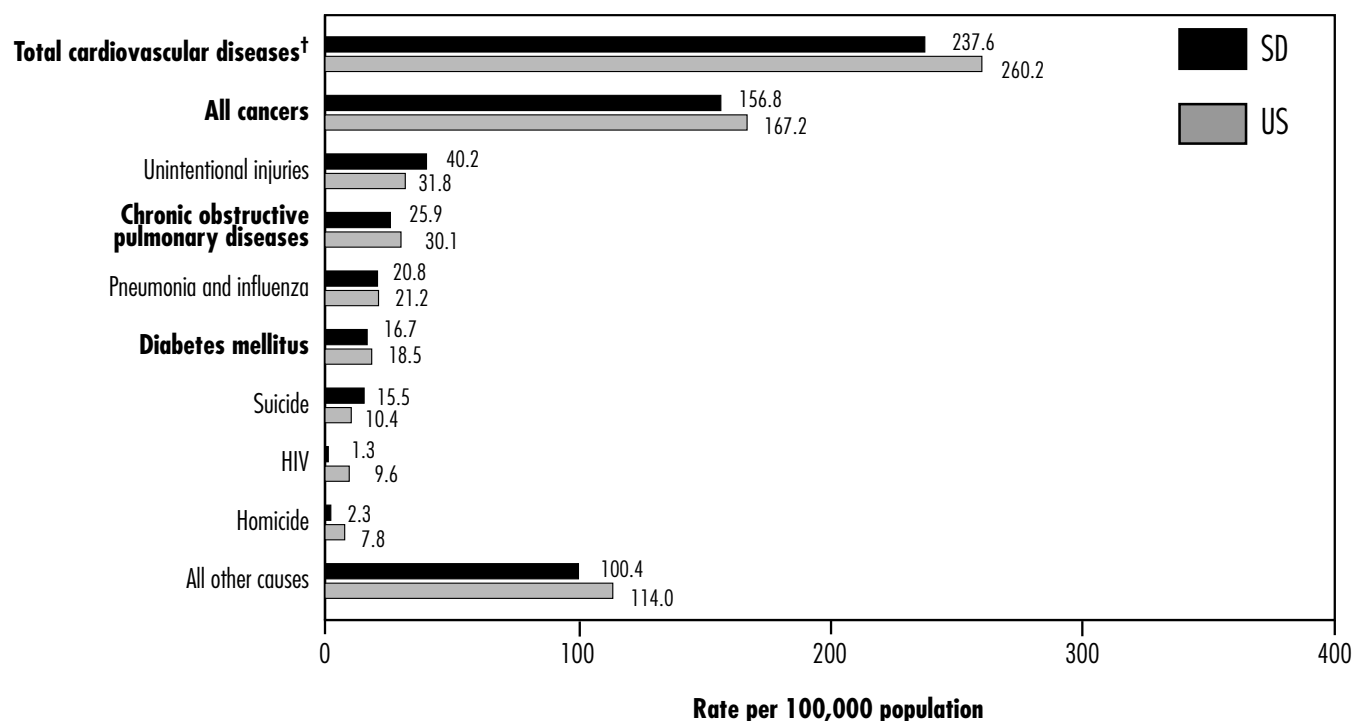
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in South Dakota.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 59% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Dakota in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,600 South Dakota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 19,246 adults in South Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 179 deaths in South Dakota and a contributing cause of an additional 361 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 787% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

## Causes of Death, South Dakota Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (128.8 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.9 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# South Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, South Dakota had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Forty-one percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 80% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 83% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 50% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

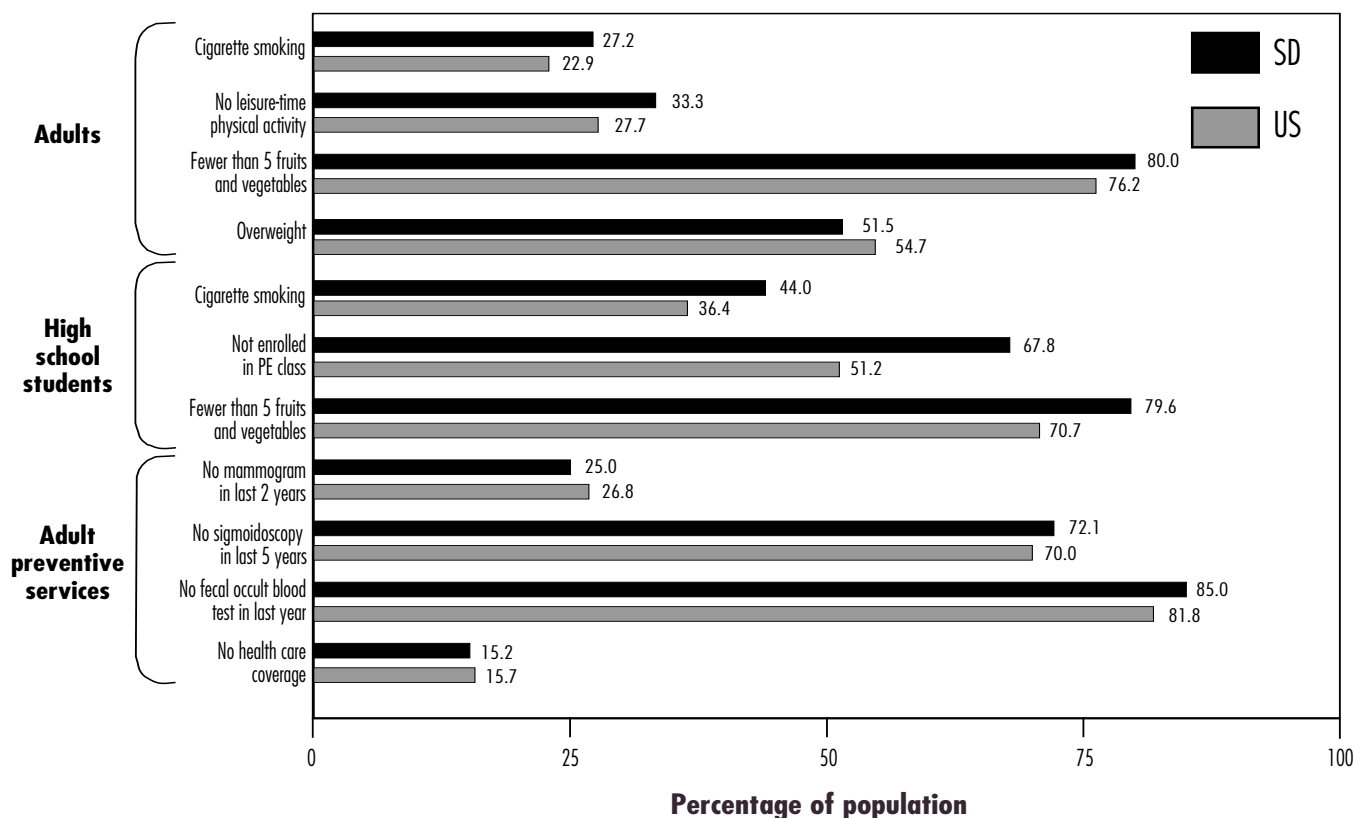
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by more than 40% of both male and female students in South Dakota.
- More than 65% of both male and female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 76% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 66% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, about 85% of both men and women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, American Indians/Alaska Natives were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, South Dakota Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Tennessee: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, Tennessee had the fourth highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Tennessee, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Tennessee had the fifth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 21% of all deaths.
- Tennessee had the third highest rate of death due to stroke.

## Cancer

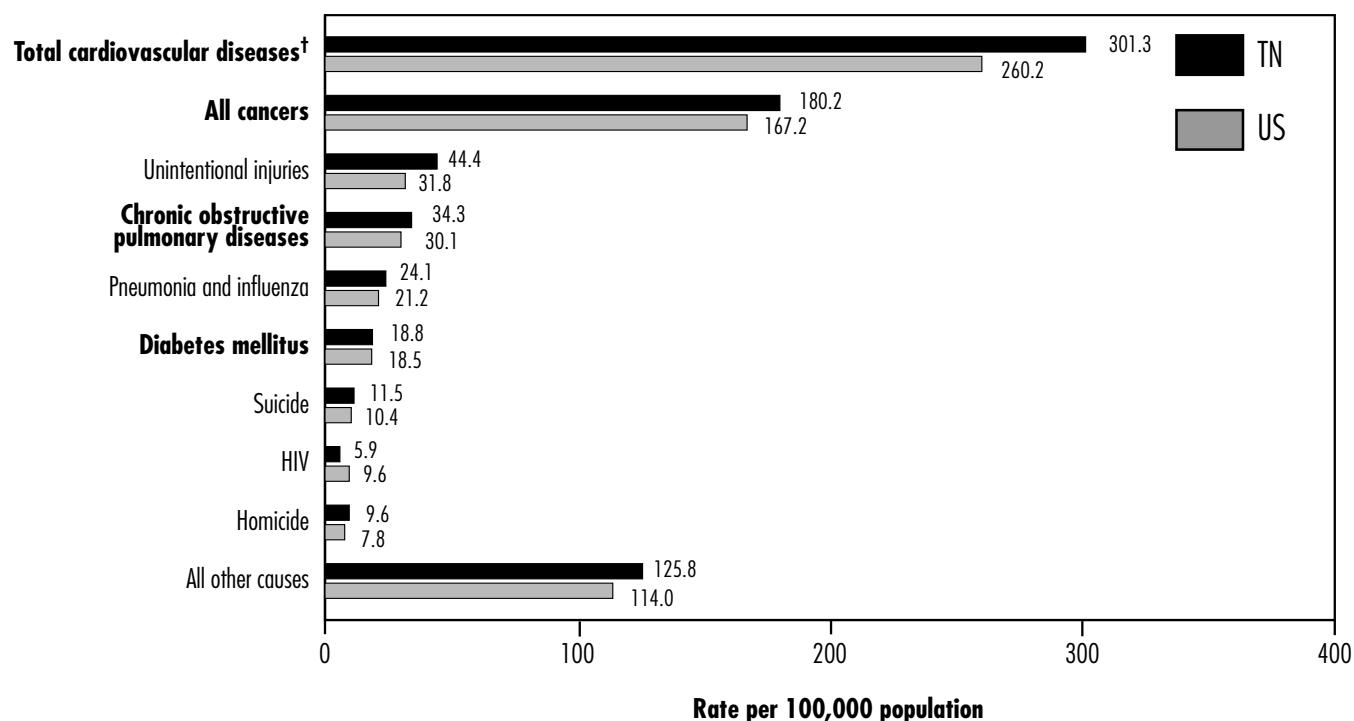
- Of all states, Tennessee had the sixth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the third highest due to lung cancer in 1996.
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 26,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Tennessee in 1999, including 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 2,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,300 Tennessee residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 193,208 adults in Tennessee had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,252 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,576 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Tennessee Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (151.7 per 100,000 in Tennessee and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (54.1 per 100,000 in Tennessee and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Tennessee: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, Tennessee had the ninth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Tennessee had the eighth highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 82% of blacks and 68% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 64% of blacks and 53% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

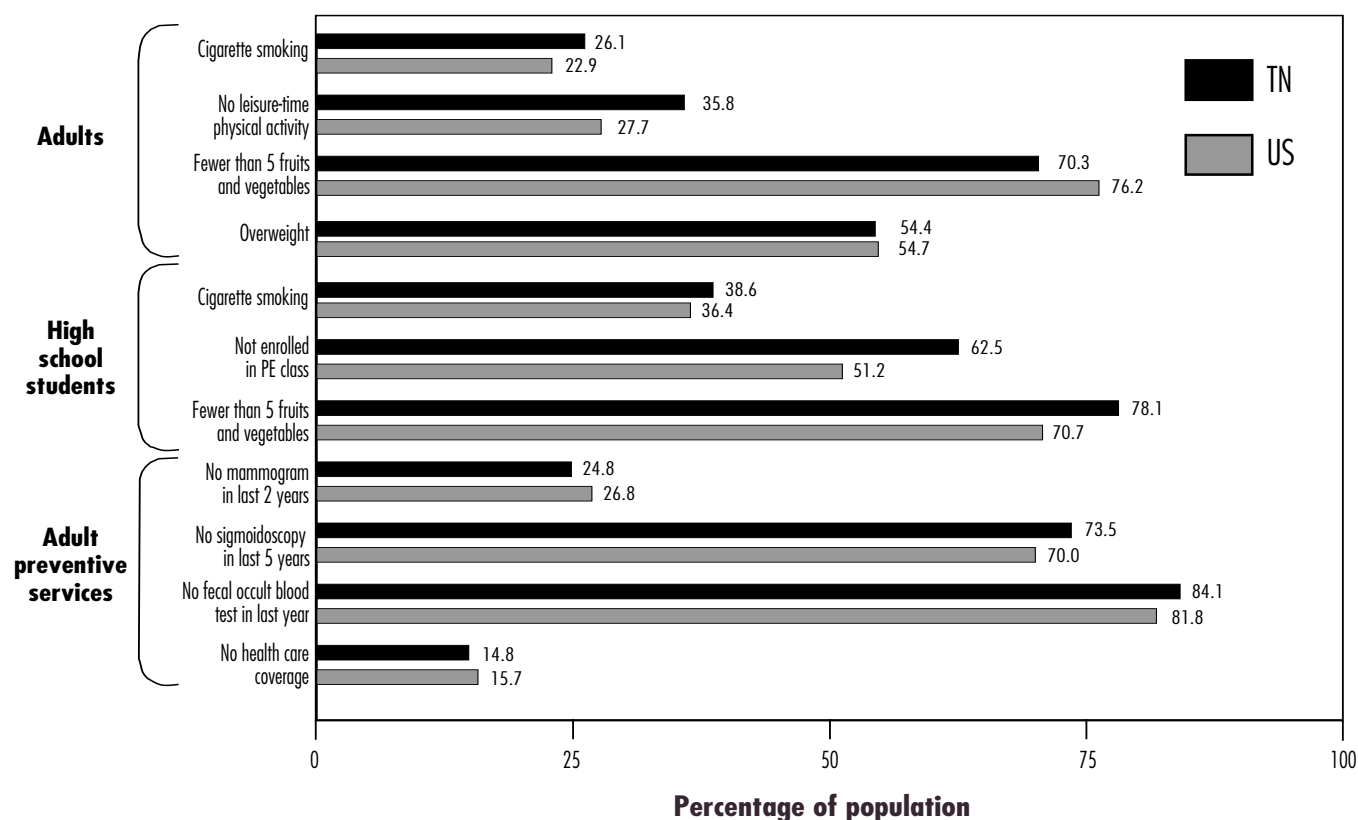
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 44% of white and 22% of black students in Tennessee.
- Sixty-six percent of female and 58% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of female and 75% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 27% of blacks and 25% of whites reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of blacks and 73% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 87% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 22% of blacks and 14% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Tennessee Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Texas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Texas in 1996, accounting for 55,800 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 27,563 deaths, or 20% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 9,853 deaths.

## Cancer

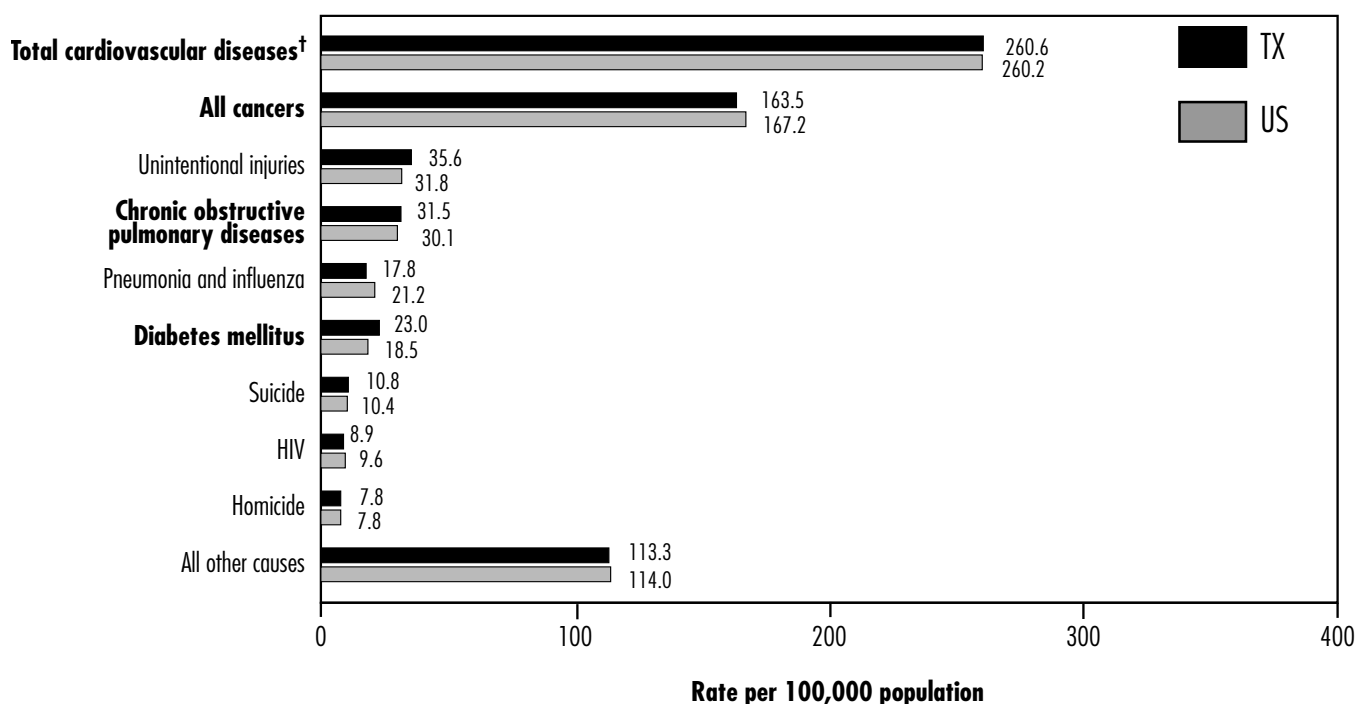
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Texas in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 77,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Texas in 1999, including 11,500 new cases of lung cancer, 8,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 11,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 11,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 35,700 Texas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 672,545 adults in Texas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Texas had the sixth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 4,585 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 7,739 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 160% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Texas Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (130.5 per 100,000 in Texas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.5 per 100,000 in Texas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Texas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of men and 19% of women in Texas.
- Thirty-seven percent of Hispanics, 27% of blacks, and 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of blacks, 81% of Hispanics, 76% of whites, and 71% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Texas had the eighth highest percentage of overweight adults.

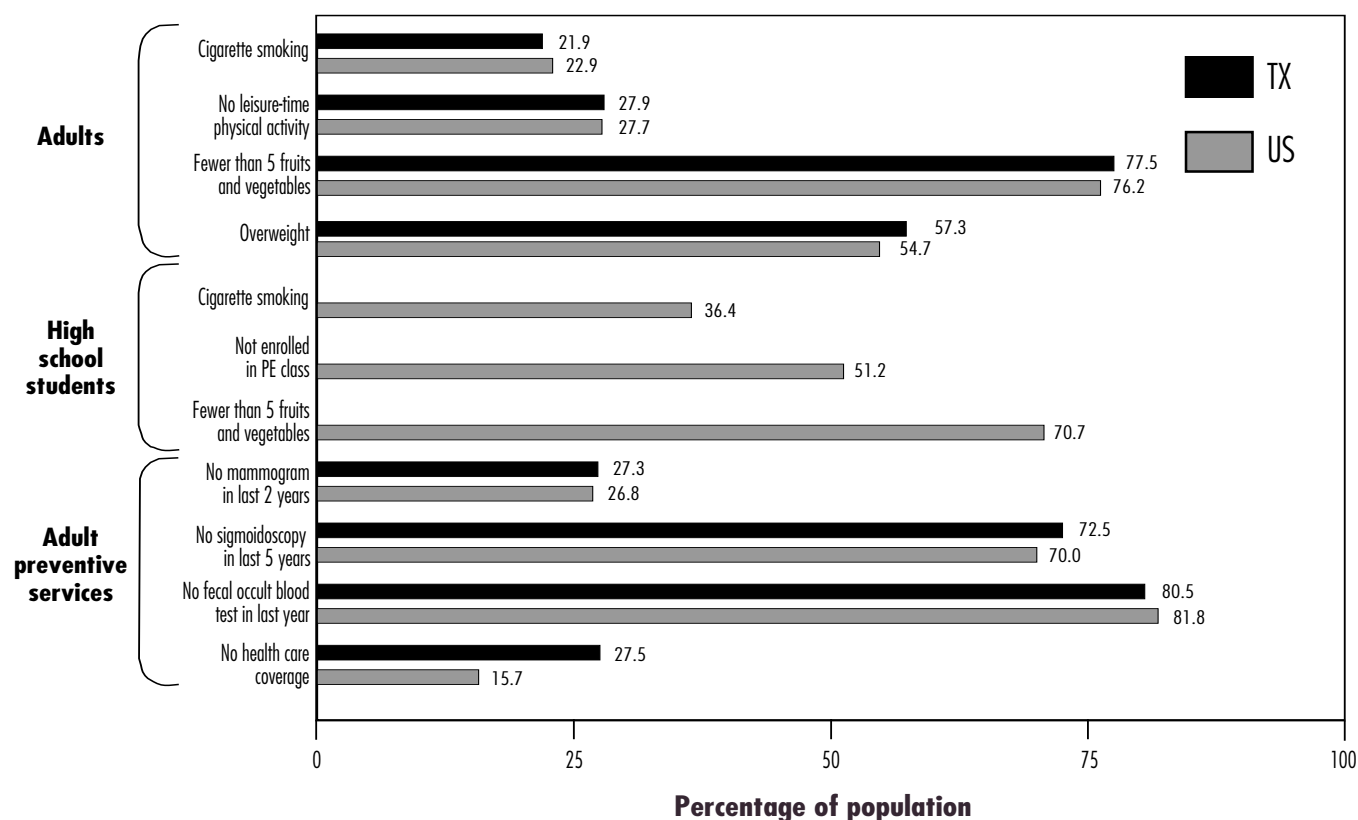
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Texas.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 42% of Hispanics, compared with 24% of whites and 20% of blacks, reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of Hispanics, 75% of blacks, and 72% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 94% of Hispanics, 81% of blacks, and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Texas had the highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Texas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Utah: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Utah in 1996, accounting for 4,017 deaths, or 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,654 deaths, or 15% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 844 deaths.

## Cancer

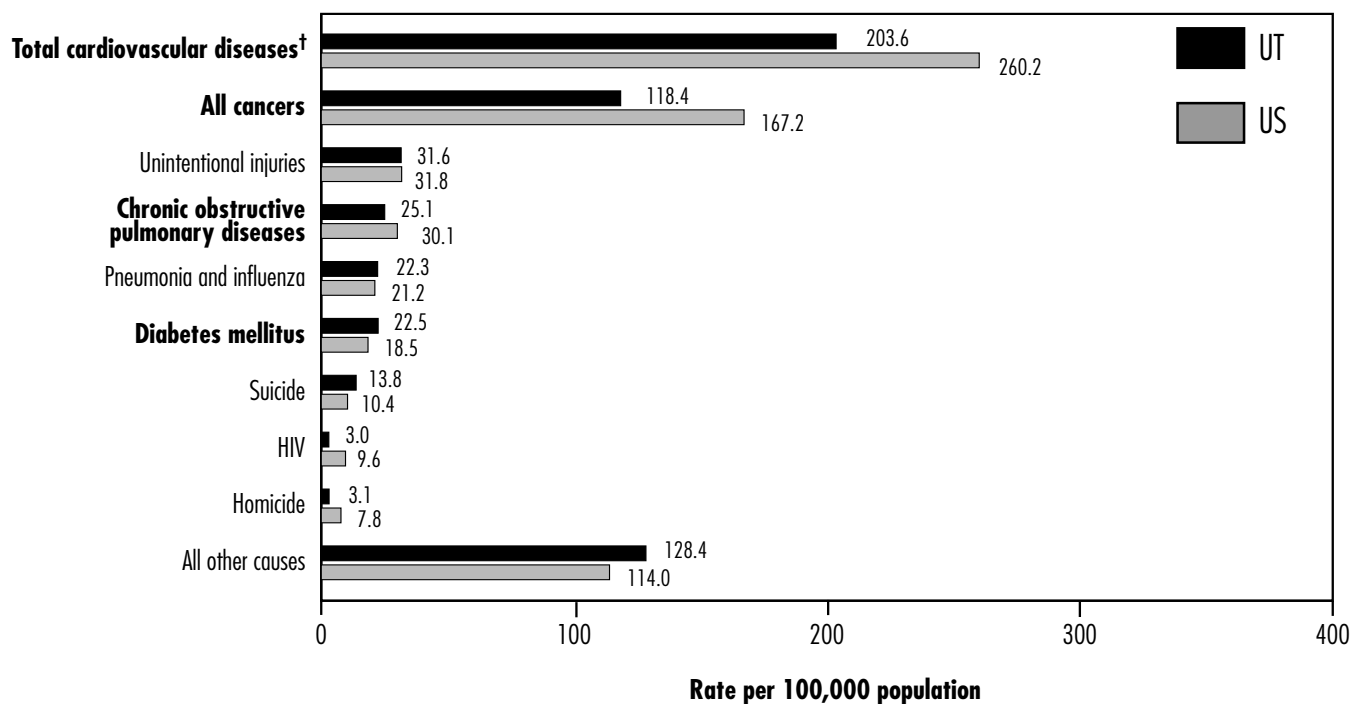
- Cancer accounted for 19% of all deaths in Utah in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Utah in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 600 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 800 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 Utah residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 47,193 adults in Utah had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Utah residents had the eighth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 418 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 517 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 92% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Utah Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (86.2 per 100,000 in Utah and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Utah and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Utah: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 19% of Hispanics and 14% of whites in Utah reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 17% of whites.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 70% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 57% of men and 42% of women were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

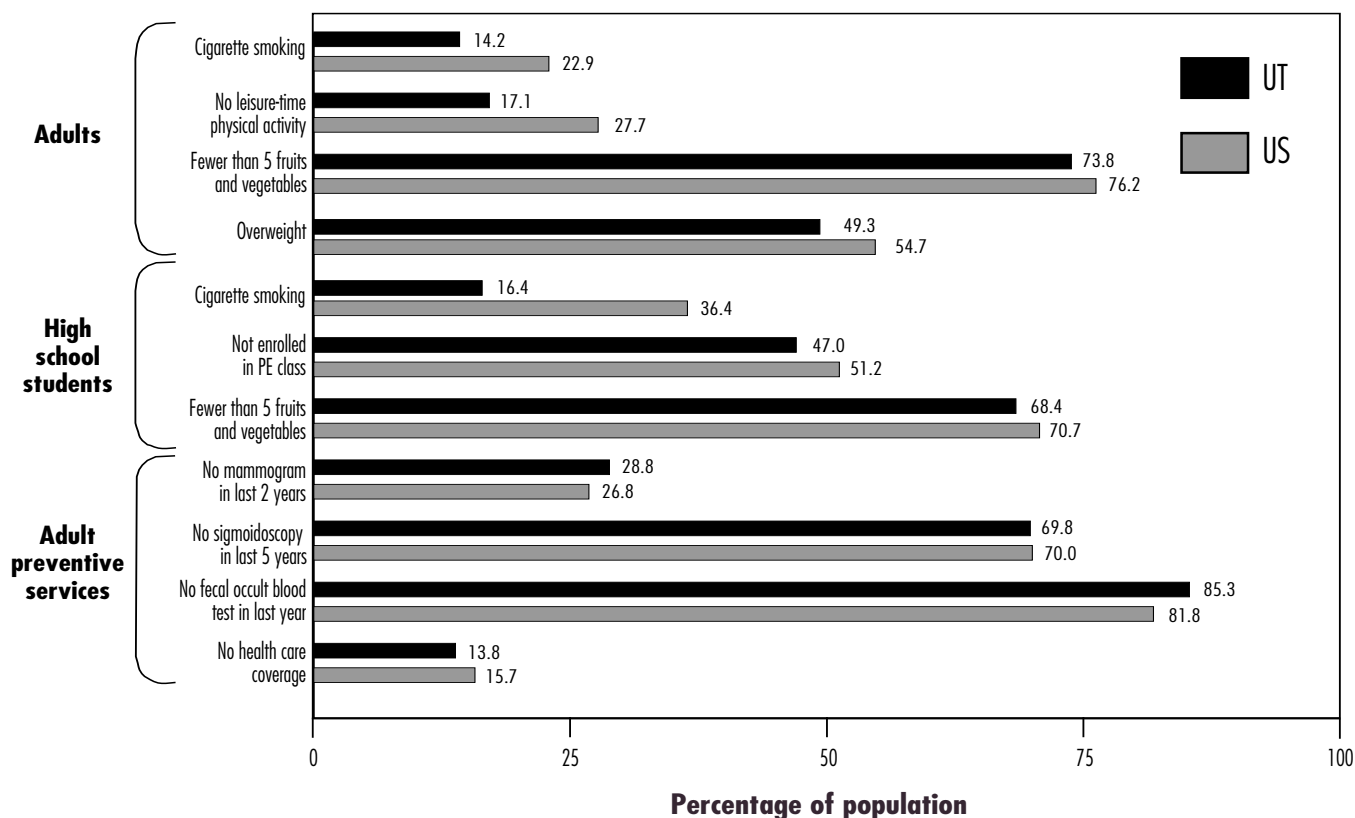
- In 1997, almost 15% of both male and female students in Utah reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 54% of female and 41% of male students.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 72% of female and 65% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Utah had the tenth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Eighty-five percent of men and women aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 28% of Hispanics, compared with 13% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Utah Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Vermont: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Vermont in 1996, accounting for 1,931 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 893 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 321 deaths.

## Cancer

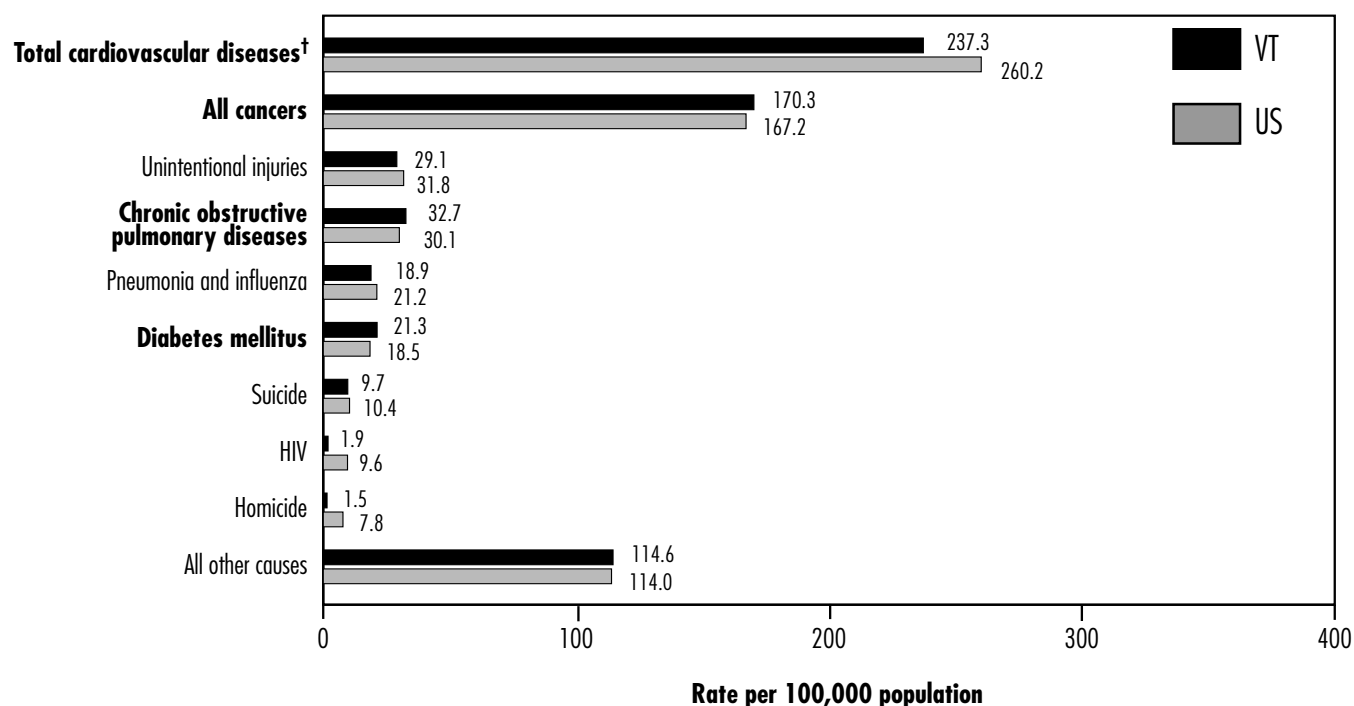
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Vermont in 1996.
- Of all states, Vermont had the highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Vermont in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 300 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,200 Vermont residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 19,113 adults in Vermont had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 154 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 301 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Vermont Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (113.1 per 100,000 in Vermont and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.2 per 100,000 in Vermont and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Vermont: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of men and 21% of women in Vermont reported current cigarette smoking.
- Almost 25% of both men and women reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of men and 65% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 58% of men and 38% of women were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

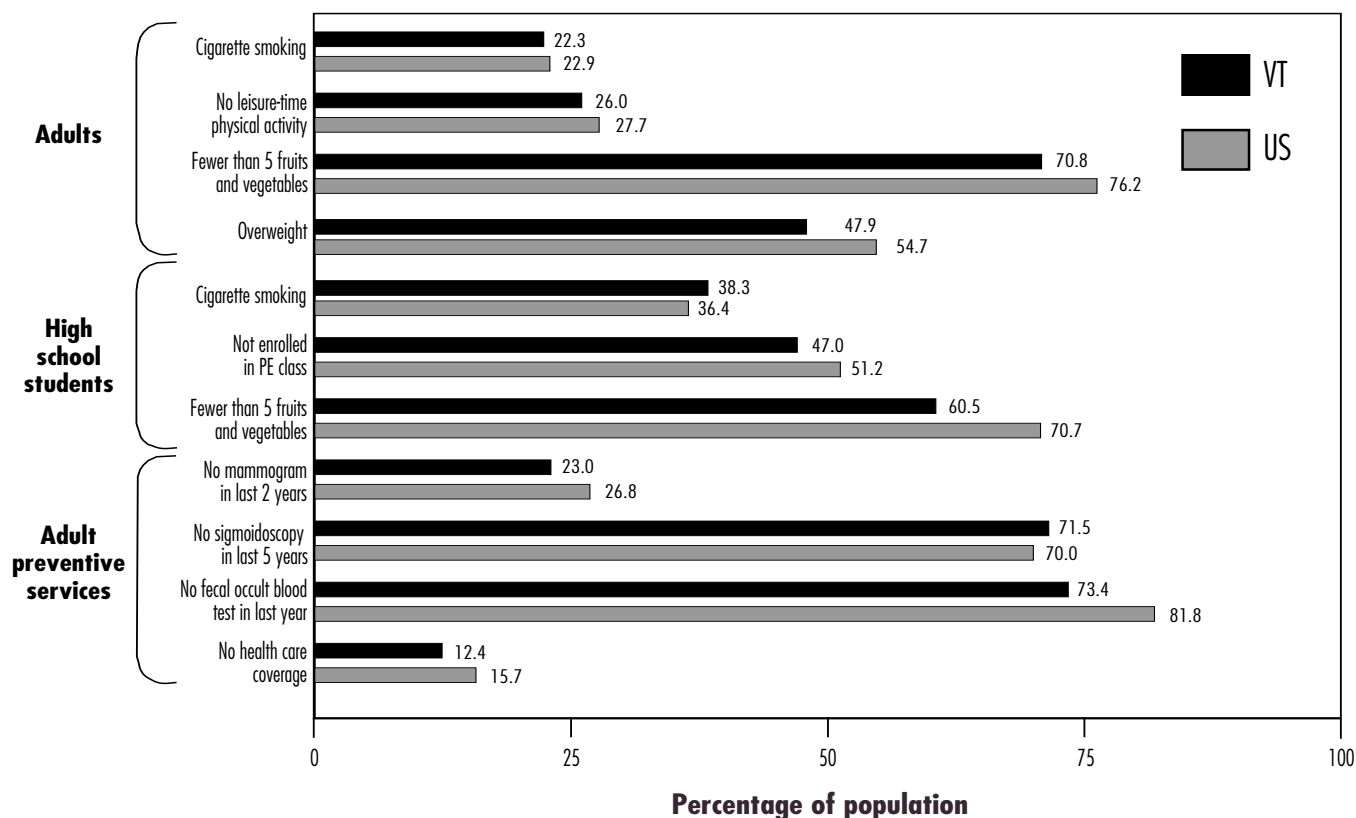
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by almost 38% of both male and female students in Vermont.
- Fifty-four percent of female and 49% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 63% of female and 58% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 75% of men and 72% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 14% of men and 11% of women.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Vermont Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Virginia in 1996, accounting for 21,284 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,173 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,855 deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 69% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Cancer

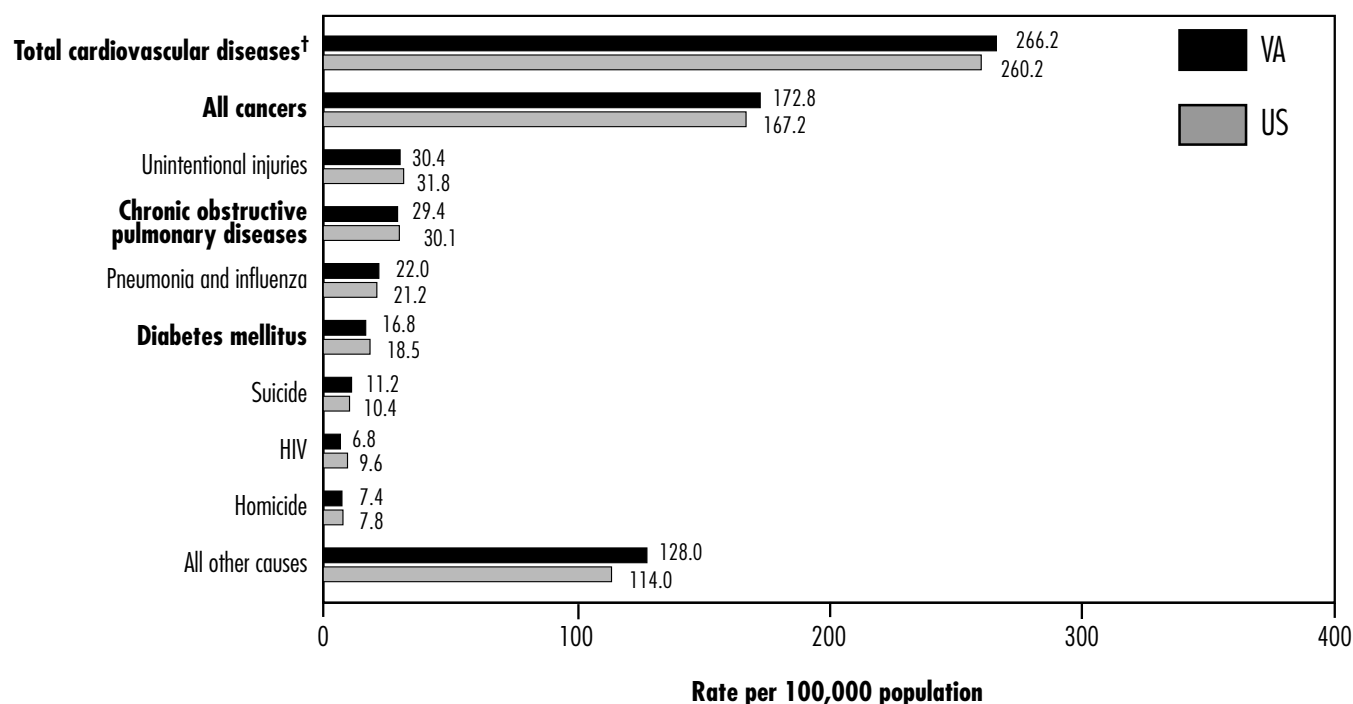
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Virginia in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 104% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 29,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Virginia in 1999, including 4,100 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,300 Virginia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 226,709 adults in Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,259 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,857 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 152% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Virginia Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (117.1 per 100,000 in Virginia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.7 per 100,000 in Virginia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 26% of men and 20% of women in Virginia reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 32% of blacks, 31% of Hispanics, and 22% of whites.
- Seventy-eight percent of men and 69% of women reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 52% of whites, and 51% of Hispanics were overweight.

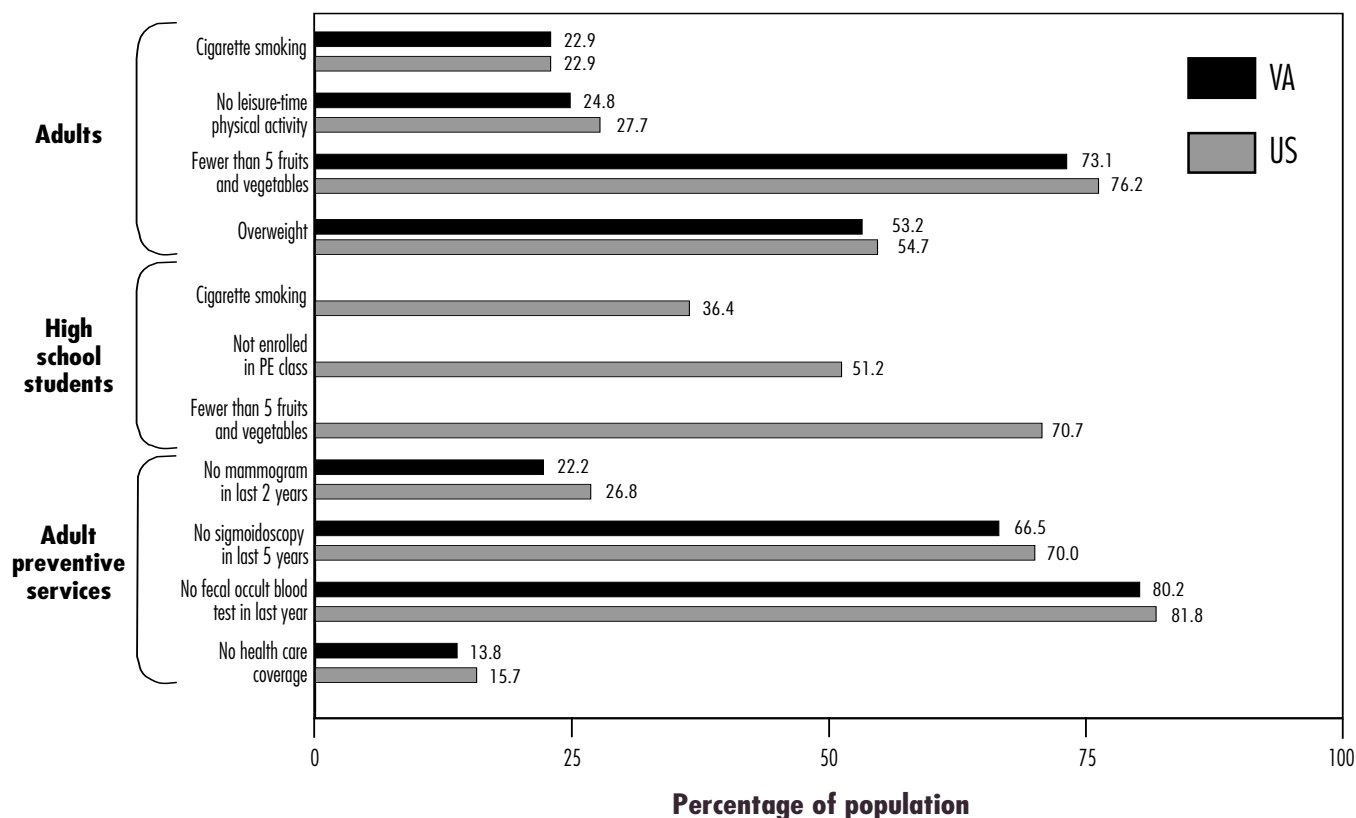
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Virginia.

## Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of whites and 20% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of women and 63% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among those aged 50 years or older, 82% of men and 79% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 26% of Hispanics and 20% of blacks, compared with 11% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Virginia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Washington: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Washington in 1996, accounting for 16,367 deaths, or 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 6,940 deaths, or 16% of all deaths
- Stroke was the cause of 3,480 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Washington in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 23,800 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Washington in 1999, including 3,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,300 new cases

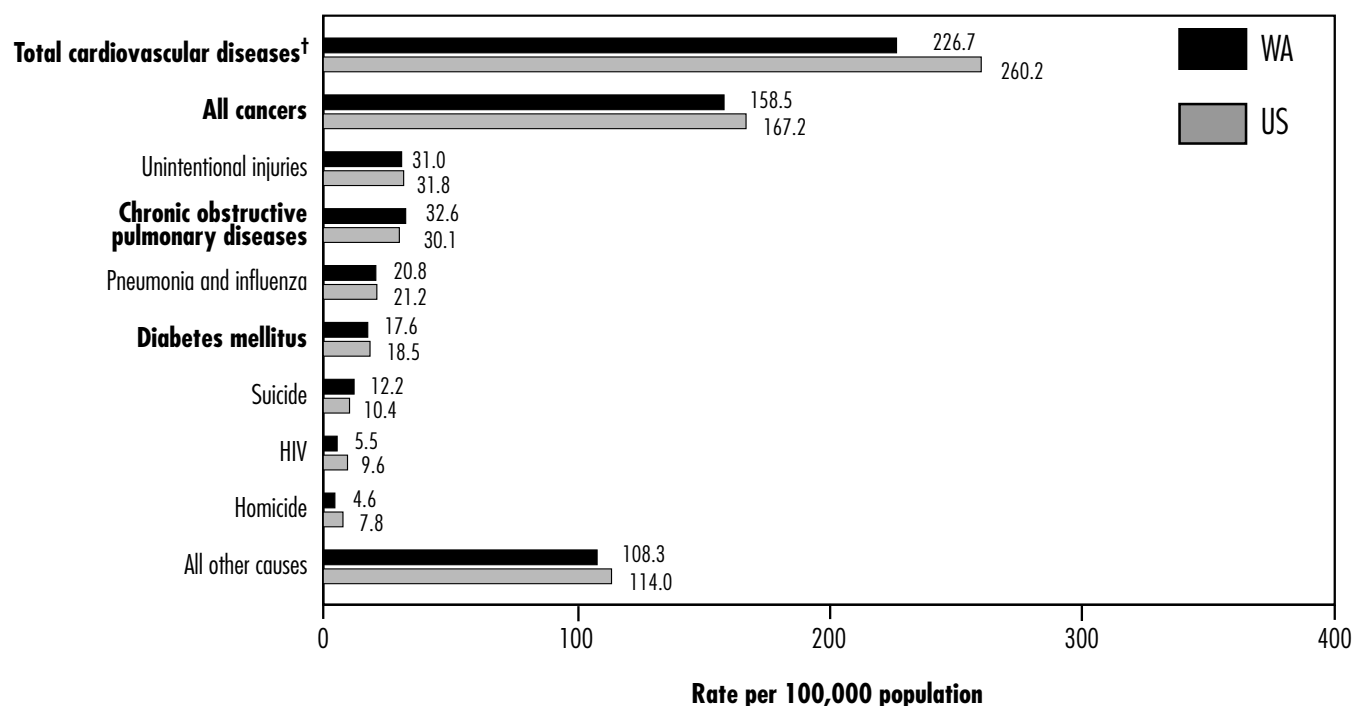
of colorectal cancer, 3,200 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,000 Washington residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 114,295 adults in Washington had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,152 deaths in Washington and a contributing cause of an additional 2,274 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 188% higher among blacks than among whites.

## Causes of Death, Washington Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (98.4 per 100,000 in Washington and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (45.9 per 100,000 in Washington and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).



# Washington: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 27% of Hispanics and 21% of whites in Washington.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 23% of blacks, 19% of Hispanics, and 17% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of men, compared with 68% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 65% of men and 44% of women were overweight.

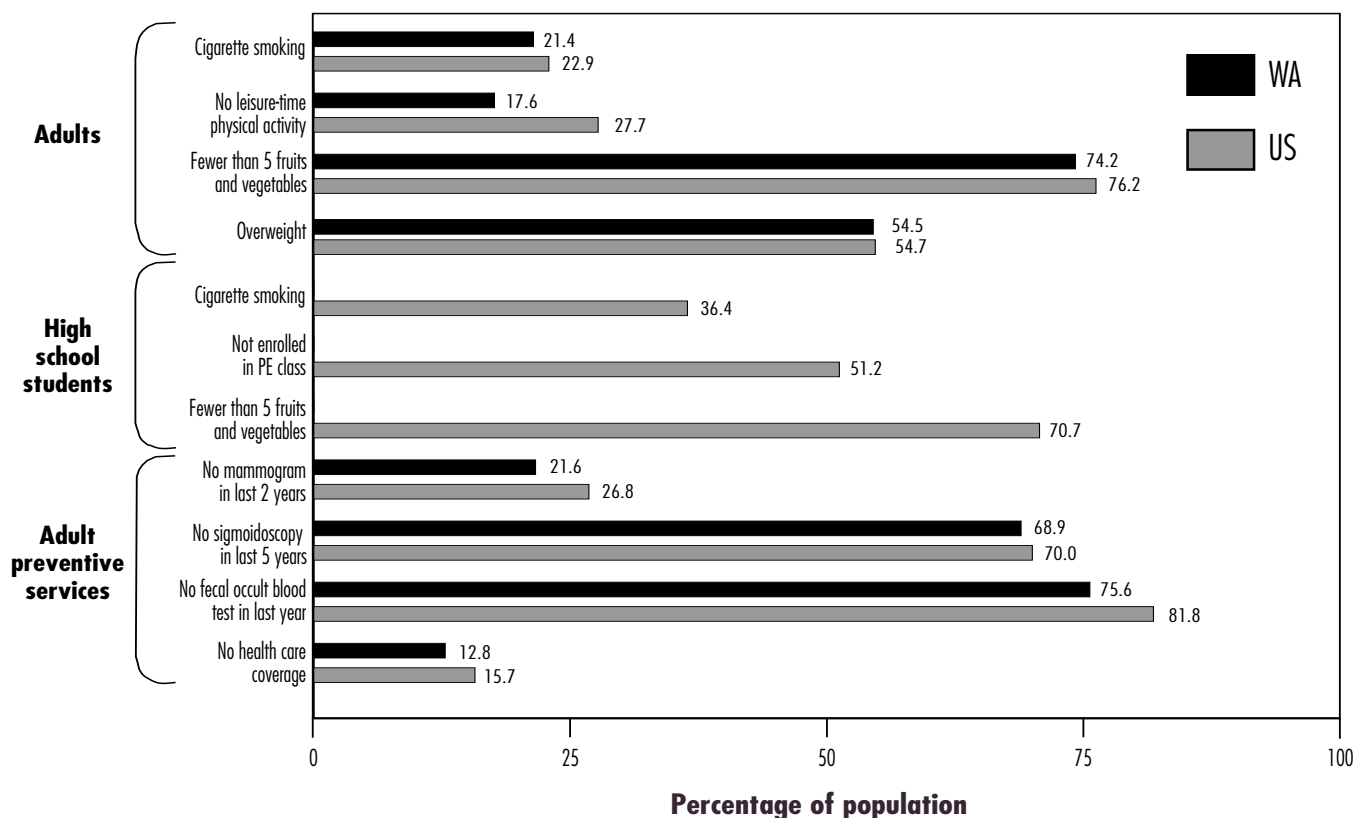
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Washington.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 22% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of men and 72% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 21% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, and 12% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Washington Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# West Virginia: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Of all states, West Virginia had the second highest rate of death due to cardiovascular diseases in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the third highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 1,219 deaths.

## Cancer

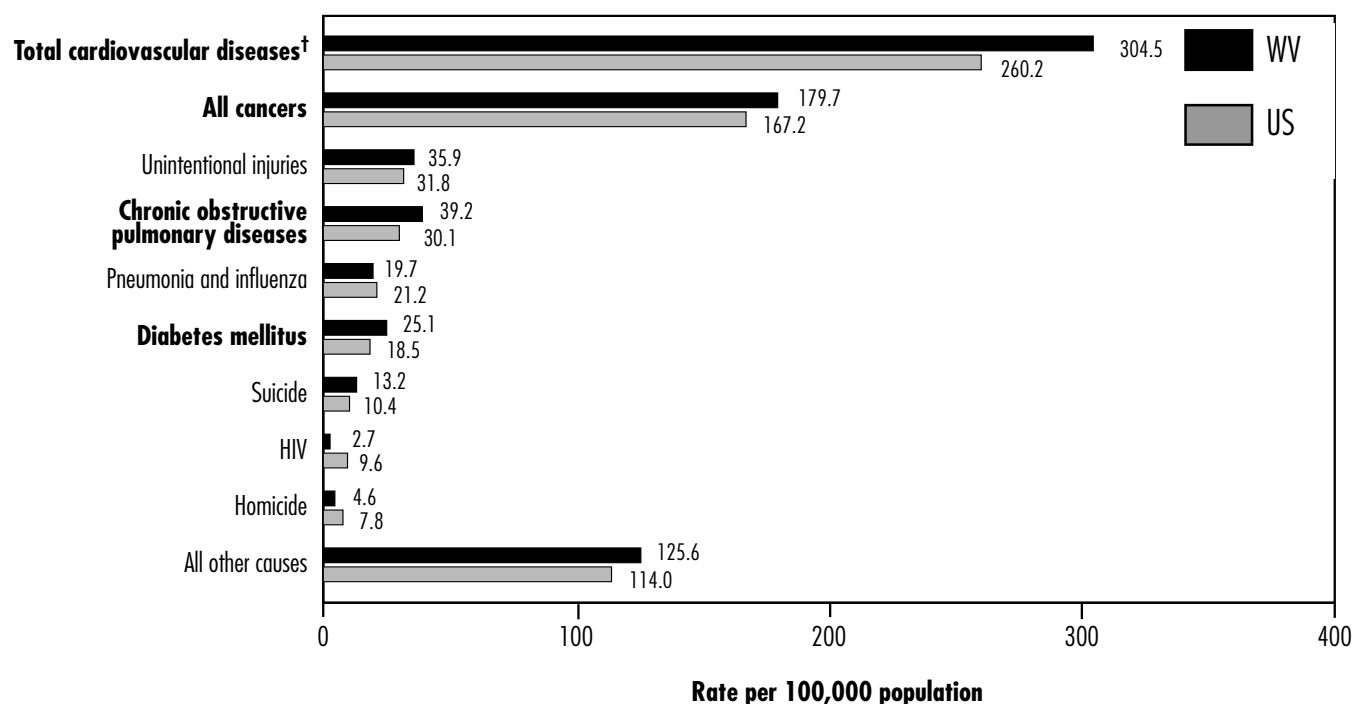
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in West Virginia in 1996.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the eighth highest rate of death due to all cancers and the sixth highest due to lung cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,600 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in West Virginia in 1999, including 1,700 new cases of lung cancer, 1,100 new cases of colorectal cancer, 1,500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 1,200 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,900 West Virginia residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 77,972 adults in West Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the third highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 669 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,462 deaths.

## Causes of Death, West Virginia Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (156.8 per 100,000 in West Virginia and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (40.6 per 100,000 in West Virginia and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# West Virginia: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, West Virginia had the third highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- West Virginia had the second highest percentage of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the ninth largest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, West Virginia had the ninth highest percentage of overweight adults.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

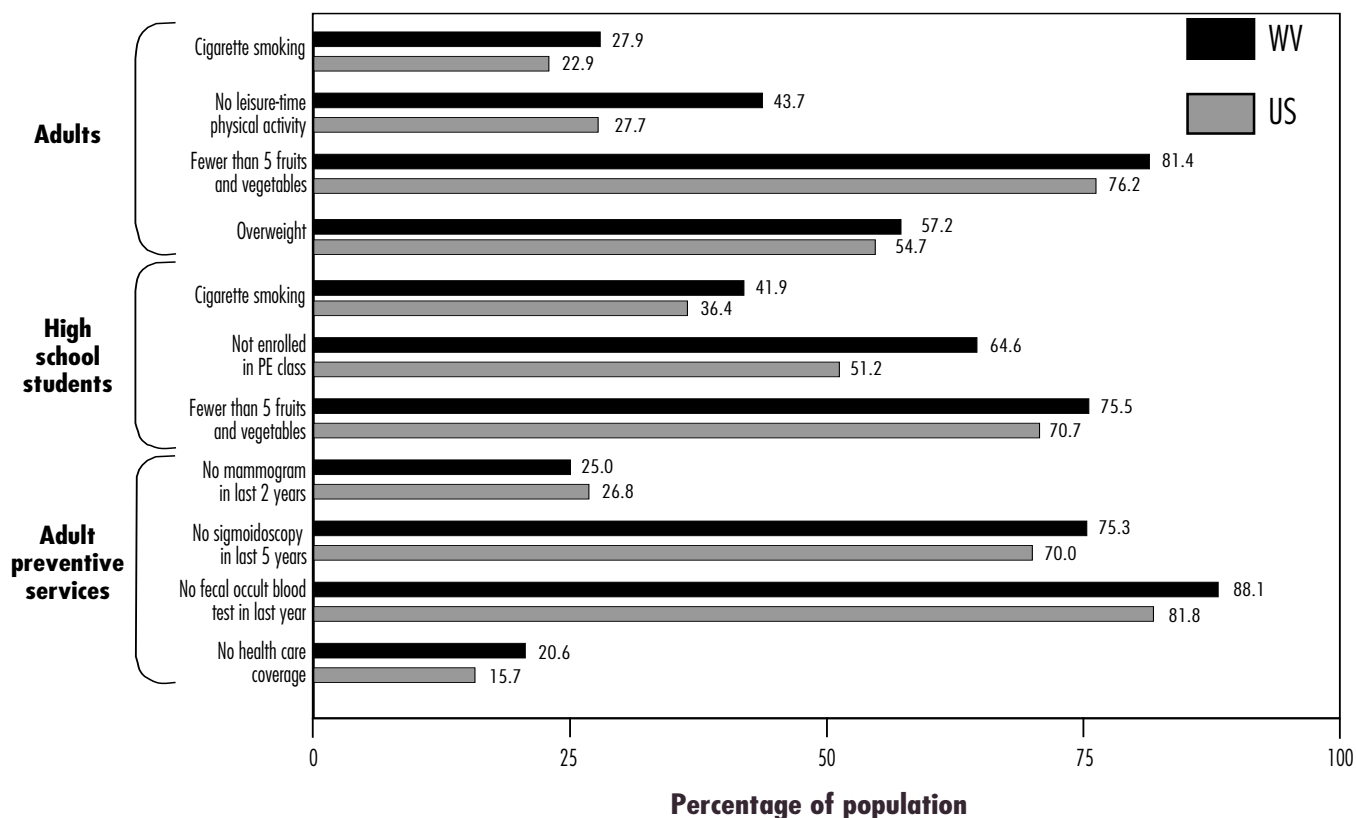
- Smoking cigarettes was reported by about 42% of both female and male students in West Virginia in 1997.
- Seventy percent of male and 58% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 73% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the sixth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- West Virginia had the fourth highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, West Virginia had the tenth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, West Virginia Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Wisconsin: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Wisconsin in 1996, accounting for 19,115 deaths, or 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 9,421 deaths, or 21% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,685 deaths.

## Cancer

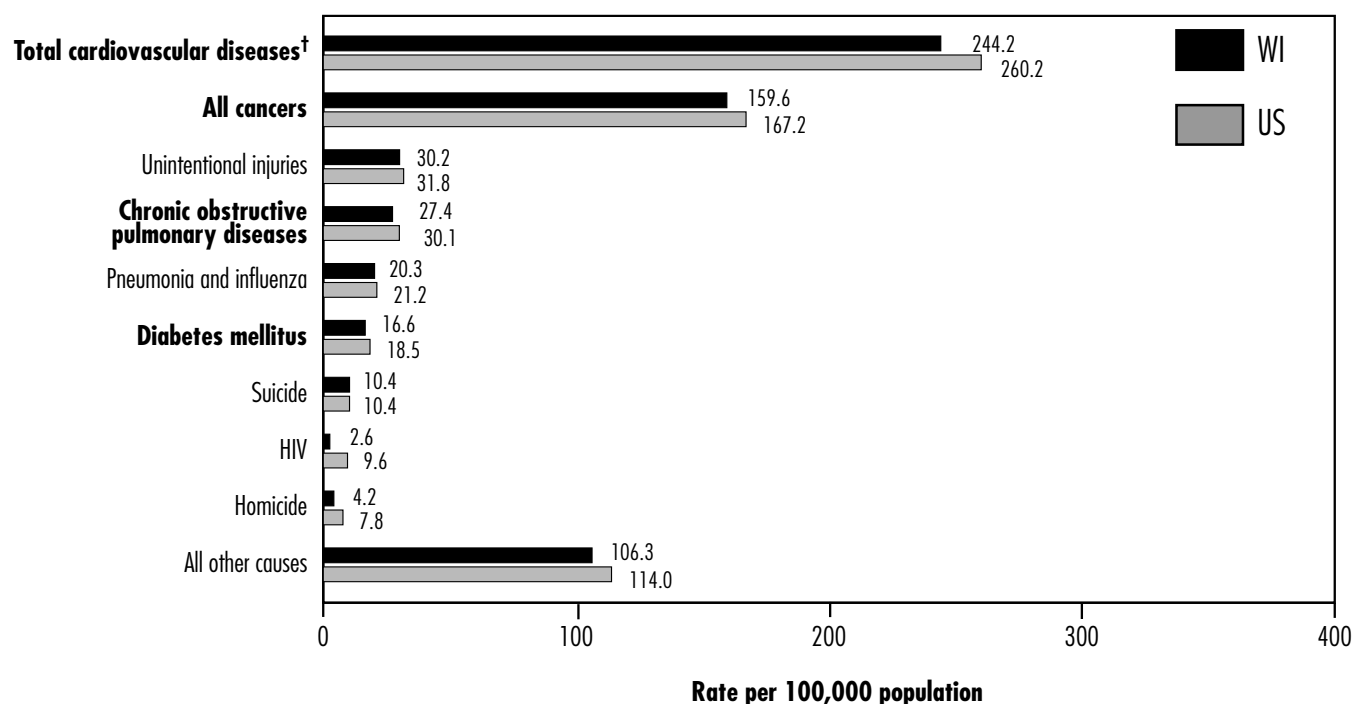
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Wisconsin in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 99% higher among blacks than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 23,700 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Wisconsin in 1999, including 2,800 new cases of lung cancer, 2,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 4,100 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,400 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 10,900 Wisconsin residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 175,480 adults in Wisconsin had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,170 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 2,538 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Wisconsin Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (124.2 per 100,000 in Wisconsin and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.1 per 100,000 in Wisconsin and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Wisconsin: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- Current cigarette smoking was reported by 29% of blacks and 23% of whites in Wisconsin in 1998.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by about 25% of blacks and whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of men, compared with 66% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 67% of men and 47% of women were overweight.

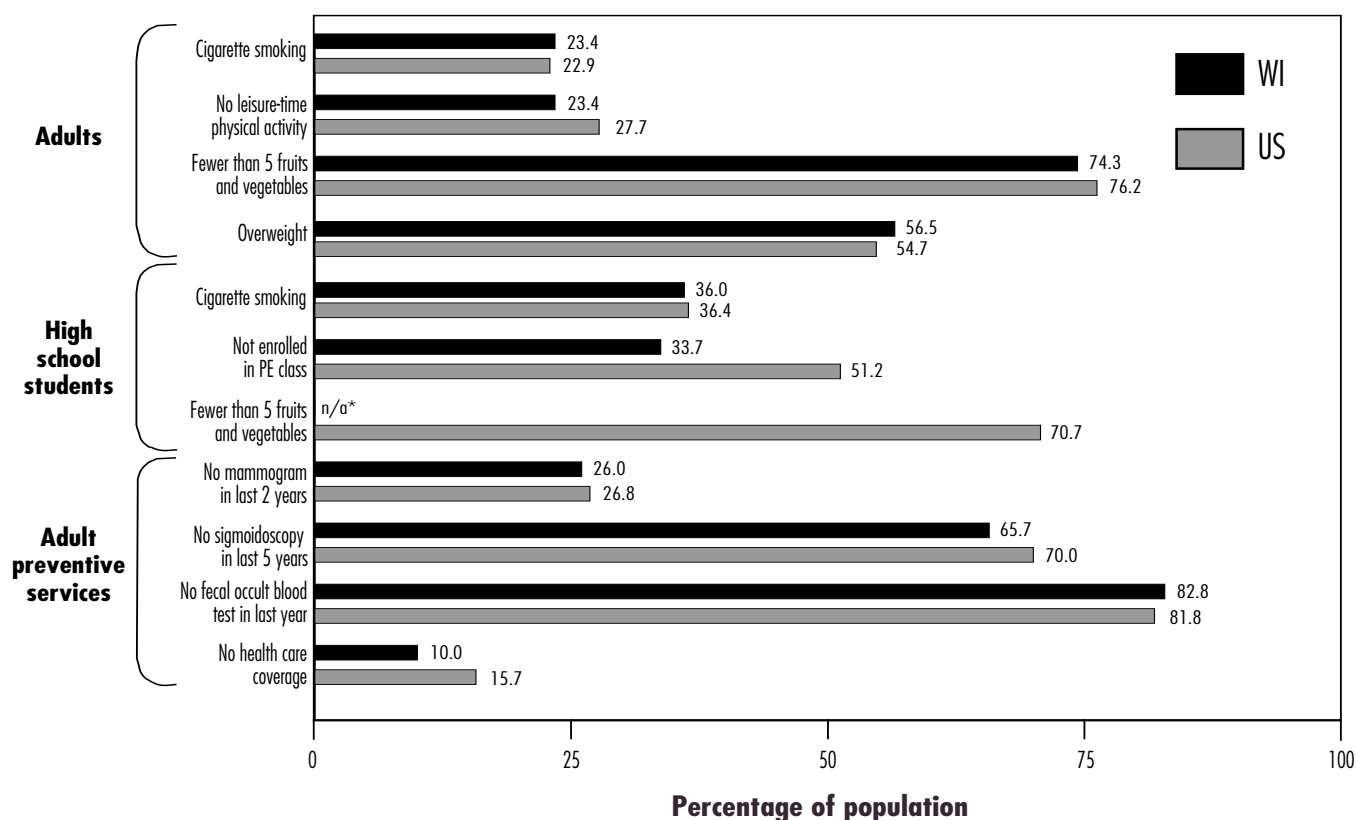
## Risk Factors Among High School Students

- Smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of male and 32% of female students in Wisconsin in 1997.
- Thirty-six percent of female and 31% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

## Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 26% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 69% of women and 61% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 85% of men and 82% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, 17% of blacks and 9% of whites reported having no health care coverage.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Wisconsin Compared With United States



\*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.

CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

# Wyoming: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

## Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Wyoming in 1996, accounting for 1,317 deaths, or 37% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 603 deaths, or 17% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 265 deaths.

## Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Wyoming in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Wyoming in 1999,

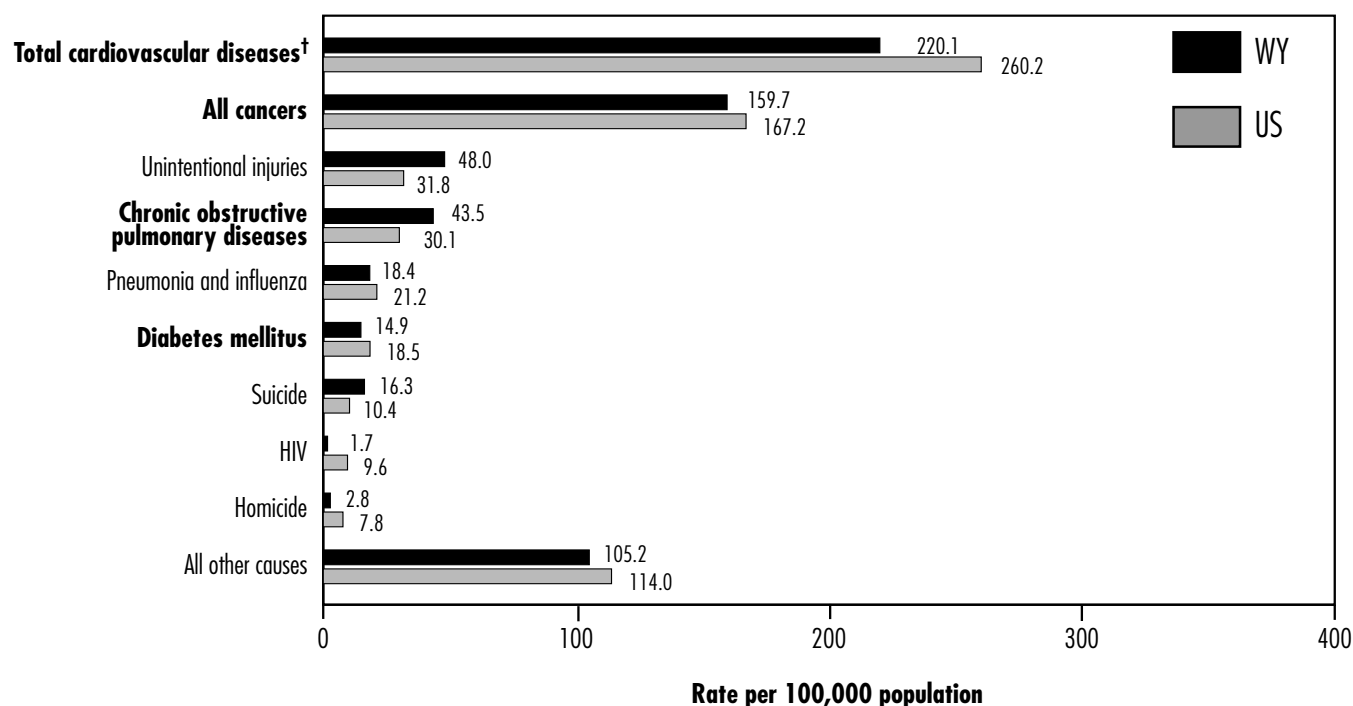
including 300 new cases of lung cancer, 200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 900 Wyoming residents will die of cancer in 1999.

## Diabetes

- In 1996, 11,855 adults in Wyoming had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 84 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 152 deaths.

## Causes of Death, Wyoming Compared With United States, 1996\*



\*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (104.4 per 100,000 in Wyoming and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.6 per 100,000 in Wyoming and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

# Wyoming: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

## Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of men and 22% of women in Wyoming reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 21% of whites and 16% of Hispanics.
- Seventy-nine percent of whites and 72% of Hispanics reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 58% of Hispanics and 51% of whites were overweight.

## Risk Factors Among High School Students

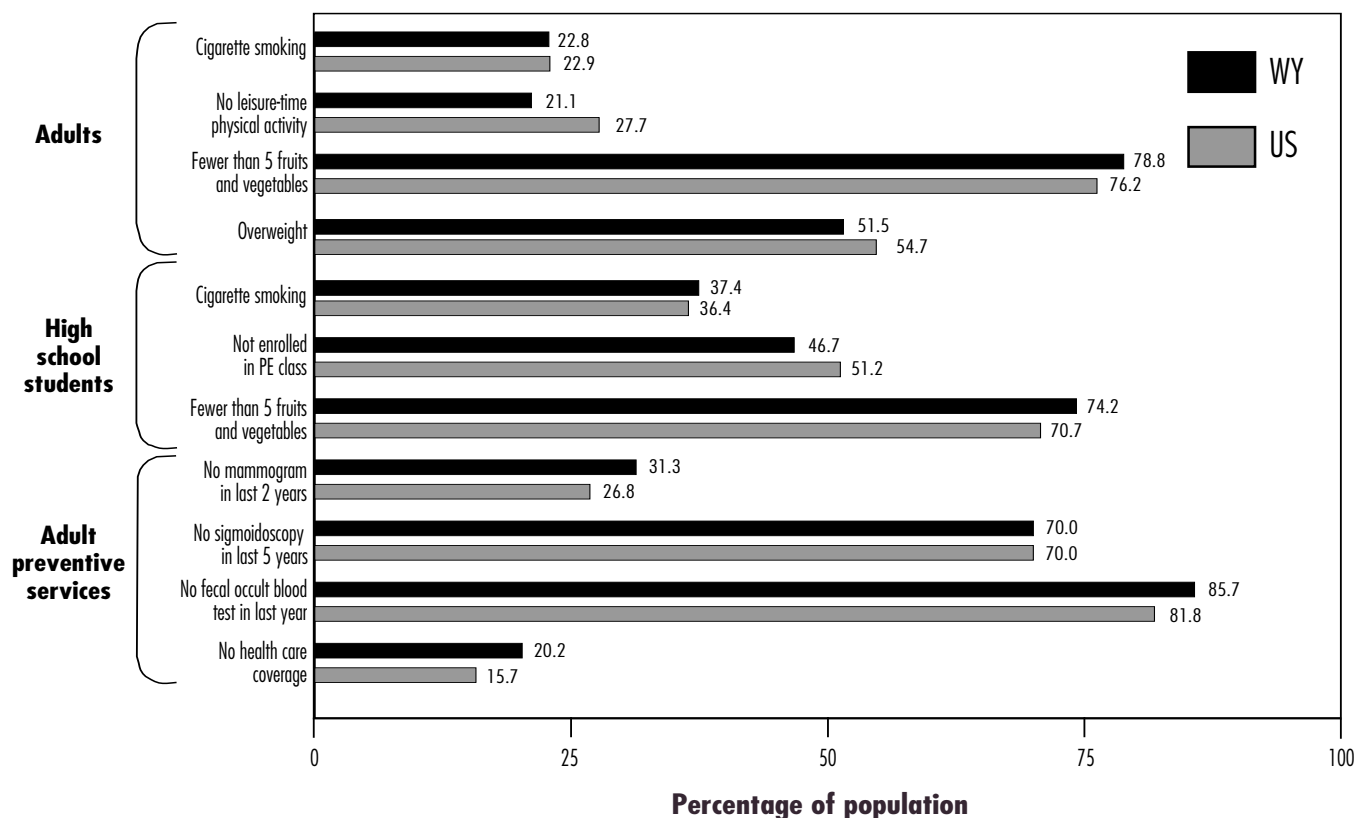
- In 1997, 47% of Hispanic and 36% of white students in Wyoming reported smoking cigarettes.
- Fifty-one percent of female and 43% of male students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of female and 71% of male students.

## Preventive Services

- Of all states, Wyoming had the fifth highest percentage of women aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 72% of women and 67% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Of all states, Wyoming had the seventh highest percentage of adults aged 50 years or older who reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 33% of Hispanics, compared with 19% of whites.

## Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Wyoming Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.  
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.

